

***** First Published
in the Thai frontier
1's hot little
ign war

No 62,099

THE TIMES
1785-1985
Tomorrow

Growth industry
Spring special: getting to grips with the garden
Clock watching
Grandfather clocks - among others - go forward this weekend
Vanity fair
Philip Howard urges a fair deal for "vain" peacocks
National line-up
Your guide to the Aintree Grand National

Portfolio
There were two winners in the Times Portfolio competition yesterday. Mrs Jan Dyson of Bielefeld, West Germany, and Mr Sydney Cole of Hounslow, Middlesex, each received £1,000. Another £2,000 can be won today. Portfolio list, page 20; how to play, information service, back page.
Tomorrow, £22,000 can be won; £20,000 in the weekly competition and £2,000 in the daily.

Move for new talks on teachers

A possible breakthrough in the teacher's dispute was in sight last night when the education committee of Wakefield West Yorkshire, voted for talks to reopen with teacher unions.
The Labour-controlled committee will now try to get the support of other local authorities to requisition a meeting of the Burnham Committee which negotiates teachers' pay.
Merit money, page 2

Youth held over death on train

A youth aged 16 was arrested in Glasgow in connection with the death of Mrs Janet Maddocks, a Birmingham social worker, Northampton Police said last night.

MX victory

President Reagan won final congressional approval yesterday for spending \$1.5 billion on production of 21 more MX missiles. The House of Representatives voted 217-210 for the missile.

The Times

We apologise to readers who did not get a copy of *The Times* yesterday, or who did not receive their usual edition. This was due to mechanical breakdown.

I CARE A LOT ABOUT MY EYES
SPECIAL REPORT
Sheffield has been a major steel centre since the 1700s, but now its industrial face is changing. A Special Report looks at how it is forging a new reputation.
Pages 17-19

Eye to future

Opticians greeted the abolition of their monopoly by announcing a range of services to ensure people's optical health does not suffer.
Page 3

On GLC contracts, from Mr F Stonefront: jobless youth, from the Rev D Reeves
European summit: BBC Features, pages 11-14
The "Star Wars" reality: Howe's space signals; Israel: the ambivalent friends of Israel; Londoners and crime; Peru's missing children; Living with success
Obituary, page 16
Dr Basil Kassinis, Mr Clifford Ellis

Home News	2-4	Night Sky	16
Overseas	5-10	Parliament	4
Business	20-27	Sale Room	16
Court	16	Snow reports	36
Crosswords	12-36	Sport	29-32
Diary	14	TV & Radio	35
Law Report	29	Theatres, etc	36
Motoring	33	Weather	36

Employment White Paper attacked as empty of ideas

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Government published its long-awaited White Paper on stimulating employment yesterday, to angry complaints that the document was purposeless and empty.
Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, who has presided over the document's gestation in Cabinet committee since last summer, agreed that it contained no suggestion of new funding or any initiative that had not been announced in the Budget.
MPs in all parties observed that there was little in the phraseology that had not been familiar for some years.
Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour Party leader, compared it unfavourably with the White Paper on employment policy in 1984, written by Lord Keynes. The objective of which, he said, was to discover ways of managing the economy out of slump by sustaining high employment.
The purpose of yesterday's document, he said, was "to attempt to find an alibi for a policy whose deliberate purpose is the shrinkage of the manufacturing base and of employment opportunities."
The Social Democrats' employment spokesman, Mr Michael Hancock, MP for Portsmouth South, said the White Paper was a hollow gimmick, offering no hope or compassion. "Mr King has told us the Government is doing all it can," Mr King, who was criticised by Opposition MPs for not volunteering a Commons statement and submitting to questions, said at a press conference that the document, which bore the names of seven Cabinet ministers as co-sponsors, was "not something for a quick news item", but a useful source and reference book.
He said there was surprising ignorance about the employment situation, and the document was intended to present the facts in readable form and to put the Government's strategy in context.
Its most important message was its title, *The Challenge for the Nation*. Government could not do what the nation would not.
The White Paper reviews the changing pattern and distribution of employment in Britain: describes the need for the whole community to respond to change; admits that the Government has a role; and catalogues in an appendix, about 80 "achievements" of the Government, since 1979, which have been directed to creating a sound financial framework and improved working of the markets, in particular that of labour.
The labour market is described as the weak link.
"To think of workers as part of a market is not to devalue them", it says. People had needs and desires which could not be fitted into a neat balance of supply and demand, but "an imbalance of three million, an eighth of the people available, is plain evidence of a market working badly".
The failure to reduce unemployment was not caused by lack of demand or public investment, or by technological change, the White Paper argues.
The chosen instruments for removing the rigidities of the labour market, as announced, are reform of the wages councils system, which "impedes the freedom of employers to offer and job-seekers to take jobs at wages that would otherwise be acceptable"; and relaxation of employment protection laws, which ministers believe make employers reluctant to recruit staff.
Words that recur throughout the document, especially in relation of wage levels, are sensible and realistic: "Changes to employment laws since 1979 have brought a new realism among managers and trade union members".
But the familiar fact is pointed out, with some telling tables, that by comparison with industrial rivals Britain is doing much less well than it needs to in improving unit labour costs.
Details, page 4
Leading article, page 15

Way opened for pay talks

Miners poised to end overtime ban

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The national overtime ban in the mining industry seems certain to be called off next week after the executive of the National Union of Mineworkers yesterday signalled an end to the 17-month dispute.
A special delegate conference on Tuesday will hear an executive recommendation to end the ban. The vote by 18 to 5 to urge delegates to call off the dispute was taken against the wishes of Mr Arthur Scargill, the union president, who wanted the ban retained to bring pressure on the National Coal Board to reinstate miners dismissed during the strike.
The ban, which has meant no weekend working in most areas, even those that worked during November 1983 protest at the coal board's 3.2 per cent pay offer. A decision to lift the ban will open the way for early pay negotiations on increases covering the last two years.
It also became clear after yesterday's executive meeting that Mr Scargill does not expect to have to stand for re-election under the provisions of last year's Trade Union Act, which introduced secret ballots for the election of voting members on union executives.
He said that the NUM rules did give him a casting vote, as widely thought, but gave the deciding vote, in the event of a tie on the executive, to the chairman of the executive meeting, who did not necessarily have to be the president.
The executive also decided yesterday that the 50,000-plus members who voted last week to pay a 50p a week levy to support the families of dismissed miners, will now be asked to make voluntary contributions, in spite of the issue being lost in the national ballot.
After the meeting, Mr Scargill said that he was surprised at the decision to call off the overtime ban.
The opposition came mainly from the three Yorkshire representatives, who may still change their minds before Tuesday's meeting. The Yorkshire area leaders are due to meet on Monday to decide their response to what appears to be an overwhelming mood in the coalfield to return to normal working.
The coal board yesterday denied a report in *The Times*, and said that the Office of the Chief Executive was not being replaced. It was being supplemented by a group of senior executive directors in an advisory capacity, who would also ensure that policy decisions of the OCE were carried out.
NCB secret, page 2

Security 'ombudsman' urged

By Our Political Correspondent

Home Office minister, have signed the new clause.
It follows directly on the public complaints made by Miss Cathy Mastier, the former M15 officer, who exposed security service work in the recent Channel 4 film.
It is known that an independent - but secure and confidential - complaints procedure will be supported by Mr James Callaghan, the former Labour Prime Minister, and by the main Opposition parties in the Commons, and it is thought that Sir Edward and Sir Anthony represent a strong feeling on their own backbenches.
Sir Edward said last night that his new clause had to be confined to complaints about abuse and breaches of the rules on communications interception but that perhaps the same principle could have a wider application in the future.
The new clause proposes that the Prime Minister appoint "a person who holds or has held high public office" to investigate internal security service complaints and that when complaints were justified a private report would be made

Belize and Grenada in Queen's Caribbean tour

The Queen is to visit Belize for the first time in October. The Central American former colony of British Honduras is the only Commonwealth country in which the Queen, who is its titular head of state, has never set foot (Alan Hamilton writes).
Buckingham Palace confirmed yesterday that the Queen will visit Grenada during the same Caribbean tour. She was there last in 1966, and her return is an indication that the island is once more politically stable following the American invasion of 1983.
The visits will take place while the Queen is in the Caribbean for her year's Commonwealth heads of government conference in Nassau, Bahamas, from October 11 to 19.
Belize has a long-standing border dispute with Guatemala, but a recent reduction in tension has made the Queen's visit possible. Britain has 1,700 troops there. The Queen will visit alone from October 9 to 11.
The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will spend one day in Grenada on October 31, ending a tour of all eastern Caribbean Commonwealth republics.

Secrets charge 'farce' over toy typewriters



Mr Lowther after being cleared yesterday

A civil servant suspended for nine months was cleared yesterday of charges under the Official Secrets Act for passing to a departmental colleague information he already knew - about children's toy typewriters.
The Government abandoned the prosecution at the Central Criminal Court after Mr Allan Green, for the Director of Prosecutions, said it would not be "in the public interest" to go ahead. The Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, had approved the withdrawal.
The Home Office civil servant, Mr Alan Lowther, described the prosecution as "trivial and farcical". Mr Lowther, a married man, had been on only two-thirds pay since last month and added: "This whole matter has caused my family misery."
The information allegedly passed on concerned the manufacturer in prisons of toy typewriters and came from a confidential 50-page report commissioned by the Home Office Directorate of Industries and Farms.
Mr Lowther, aged 44, an accountant of Broomfield Road, Surbiton, Surrey, was said to have passed over documents to a friend and colleague, Mr Alan Connolly, last June.
He had denied the charge under Section Two of the Official Secrets Act and had been on bail since being committed by Bow Street magistrates in February. He also denied a second charge of acting to pervert the course of justice by talking to a friend about a police fraud squad inquiry when he warned him he might be interviewed.
Mr Allan Green for the prosecution, offered no evidence in court and suggested that to reveal any other matters in court might lead to "further publicity". But Judge Robert Lyberty pressed him for a fuller explanation of the decision not to prosecute.
Mr Green said the value of the documents to Mr Connolly was "very minor" and contained information he was already well aware of.
They contained specifications and descriptions of work to be undertaken under contracts between the directorate and a private company.
Mr Geoffrey Robertson, for the defence said Mr Connolly asked Mr Lowther for certain file references which he needed for a legitimate purpose.
In fact, Mr Connolly himself had been concerned in drawing up the file from which the report was made.
The judge subsequently directed that a not guilty plea be entered, and allowed the prosecution to have its costs met by public funds after Mr Green said the matter had been validly committed for trial. He also permitted Mr Lowther to draw his costs from public funds.

MPs condemn The Times over leaks contempt

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Commons committee of privileges yesterday condemned *The Times* for two serious contempt of the House, in a report which admitted the helplessness of MPs to deal with newspapers which leak the private proceedings of select committees.
But the committee said that it was going to review "the laws of privilege" and the powers and practices of Parliament in dealing with breaches. There is no power to impose a fine, and the Commons has previously refused to bar offending journalists from the precincts of the House.
The initial complaint against *The Times* related to a diary report disclosing draft recommendations of the home affairs select committee investigation into the Special Branch.
Under an 1837 resolution of the House it is a contempt to publish select committee material which has not been reported to the House.
The committee concluded that the *Times* had acted dishonourably.
It applied the same stern condemnation to another leak in *The Times*, on March 22, which disclosed the preliminary verdict of the privileges committee on the initial complaint.
Those responsible for the contempt were censured and the sources of the leaks, the report said, had acted dishonourably.
"Trust and good faith between members is essential to the working of committees, and indeed the House itself. Those who betray confidences betray that trust", it said.
But the committee accepted that condemnation was no deterrent.
Diary, page 14

'Dead' man recovers

By Pearce Wright

A young Irishman is recovering in hospital in Amsterdam after being diagnosed clinically dead after an accident.
Paul James, aged 24, was taking his dog for a walk in a suburban Amsterdam park three weeks ago last Monday, when the dog fell through the ice of a pond. Attempting to rescue the dog, Mr James fell through the ice into the freezing water, and was trapped for more than 20 minutes before being rescued by firemen.
On arrival at the casualty department at the hospital, he was diagnosed as dead. However, it appears that he had slipped into a state of hypothermia, or very low body temperature, into which patients are sometimes put deliberately for certain operations. The medical reason is to reduce the demand of oxygen demanded by the tissues, and particularly the brain, from the blood supply.
A heart surgeon called to the emergency room at the hospital who was familiar with the use of hypothermia methods, made a final attempt at resuscitation, in the hope that this condition might have been brought about by the accident.
The temperature of the body, 10 deg C had to be raised to the normal level of over 37 deg C.
Mr James's father, Mr George James, from Myshall, County Carlow, said yesterday: "The specialist knew he had time to spare, and he operated and massaged the heart, and took six minutes to restore the heart beat".
Almost eight hours of surgery followed, but doctors believe Mr James will make a full recovery and is expected to leave hospital in about a week.
Mr James is not the first person to have revived, after being diagnosed clinically dead, but he may be the first one in which an accidentally induced hypothermia led to the misdiagnosis.

Interest rates trimmed to 13%

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Two of the big four high street banks cut their base rates by half percentage yesterday, in response to the soaring pound.
National Westminster cut its base rate from 13.5 to 13 per cent as the pound rose to \$1.2475 yesterday morning. Lloyds followed and the Bank of England later cut its dealing rates by half a point. Barclays and Midland are likely to cut their rates today.
The drop in base rates came too late to avert next month's rise in mortgage rates. The building societies are likely to wait for another full point fall in base rates before cutting home loan costs.
Mr John Spalding, chief general manager of Britain's biggest building society, the Halifax, said that he was "extremely pleased" with the base rate fall but that it was not enough to avert the rise in mortgage rates.
Building society net inflows are expected to total £200 million this month, a quarter of that required to meet mortgage demand.
The base rate reductions had little overall impact on the pound. After an initial bout of profit-taking, which pushed the pound down to £1.2060, it closed at £1.2290, just 30 points down on the day.
Britain's base rate cut eased the pressure on the dollar, which continued to look shaky.
Last night in New York, the pound was quoted at \$1.2235. President Reagan on a historic visit to Wall Street, ignored recent evidence of American economic slowdown, worries over the banking system and the dollar's fall.
Mr Reagan, addressing members of the New York Stock Exchange, appeared to strike an inappropriate note when he said that: "The American economy is like a racehorse that has begun to gallop in front of the field." He urged the rest of the world to catch up with the United States in "our race to the future".
Business News, page 21

Price of petrol back under £2

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The £2 gallon will disappear from the forecourts this week-end after a life of less than two weeks and with some motorists never having been subjected to it.
Esso, the market leader which has had some stations in the Home Counties selling at less than £2 since Budget Day when the increased excise duty sent the official price up to 203.6p, cut prices nationally last night at midnight to 199.6p.
Shell, which is narrowly behind in market share will introduce similar price cuts tomorrow. And BP said last night: "We will not be uncompetitive."
The rising value of the pound against the dollar - every upward or downward movement of the dollar by a cent makes a £14 million difference to the oil purchasing bill of a company the size of Shell - is now being passed on to the motorists.
Cheaper petrol could have come earlier this week, but for strong demand for petrol in the Rotterdam spot markets.
European refineries, which have been working at capacity for the past year to supply Britain's power stations with heavy fuel oil during the miners' strike, are now being closed down for overhaul as the spring surge for petrol sales starts on the Continent.
Higher petrol prices on the Continent have delayed price cutting in Britain, but now the pound has climbed to such a high level that British buyers can step in and buy.
Competition on Britain's forecourts has, in fact, kept prices down over the winter with most of the leading companies reporting losses on petrol sales.
A continuing rise in the value of the pound may lead to further price cuts and a renewal of the frantic marketing operations on the forecourts with most companies ready to unveil new promotional games and give-aways.

Washington 'Star Wars' deadline angers Bonn

By Our Foreign Staff

West German politicians reacted angrily yesterday to the 60-day deadline imposed by the United States on bids to participate in its "Star Wars" research.
Herr Volker Ruehe, foreign affairs spokesman for the ruling Christian Democrats, described it as "blackmail". Senior aides of Chancellor Helmut Kohl said the time limit was "completely unacceptable".
Sources indicated that Bonn was likely to ignore Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, who announced the deadline, and deal directly with President Reagan.
Meanwhile, Mr Jacques Delors, the European Commission President, said yesterday, on the eve of the European summit, that the EEC must now consider spending money on Star Wars research.
He said there should be enough cash in the Community budget for research funds to be doubled between now and 1989.
Allies assured, page 5
"Star Wars" reality, page 14

HELP PREVENT MORE DISASTERS LIKE ETHIOPIA
HERE'S HOW
● Clean water and sanitation
● Health care and immunisations
● Education and adult training
● Agriculture and irrigation projects
● Life saving grain stores
● Anti-soil erosion and re-forestation
● Income raising projects
With Foster Parents Plan, your help is long-term: giving children and their families the basic skills and knowledge to take care of themselves.
We need your help - and fast. JOIN NOW.
Become a 'Foster Parent' for £9 a month and sponsor a child and family in any of the 21 developing countries where Foster Parents Plan is active. You'll receive letters from your new 'Foster Child' - and community progress reports from qualified Field Staff.
Absolute proof that your contribution is getting through. Please post this coupon today.
Foster Parents Plan
I enclose my first month's £9
I would like to pay by Access/Visa
I am interested and would like you to send me details
(Credit card payment to become Foster Parents must be semi-annual or annual)
Signature _____ My card no. is _____
Name (please print) _____
Address _____
Postcode _____
TO: ELIZABETH LIDDELL, NATIONAL DIRECTOR
FOSTER PARENTS PLAN, 3RD FLOOR, 215 OXFORD STREET, LONDON W1R 1LA. TEL: 01-493 0540 (24 HRS) 01-409 1567

Stepfather is sentenced to 10 years for manslaughter of child

Maurice Beckford was convicted of the manslaughter of his step-daughter, Jasmin, aged four, by a jury at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. Beckford, aged 25, who was found not guilty of murder, was jailed for 10 years.

The jury took three hours to reach the decision, as it was read out Beckford shrugged and shook his head, and said: "I never killed nobody, your honour."

Beckford, who had admitted cruelty and assault, was sentenced to eight years imprisonment, to run concurrently.

The woman with whom he lived, Beverly Lorrington, aged 24, who stood by while the injuries were inflicted, admitted ill treatment and neglect. She was jailed for 18 months.

It was disclosed that Beckford had a previous conviction for assaulting his second daughter, Louise.

Jasmin was brutally and repeatedly beaten by Beckford, while under council care.

When she was admitted to hospital last July she was dead. Her body was covered in deep bruises and not a single part had escaped injury. She died from head injuries.

Afterwards, Brent Borough Council, under whose care the child had been for two years, said that a full inquiry would be set up.

The jury heard that the social worker, Miss Gunn Wahlstrom, saw the child once in the 10 months before her death.

An internal investigation has been held. The new inquiry will comprise a lawyer, social worker and a child specialist. Brent's senior race relations expert will also be a member.

The chairman will be Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC.

The social services committee chairman, Mr Roger Stone, said the internal investigation had examined how social workers were lobbied off in their attempts to see the girl by stories that she was with grandparents or it was awkward.

No disciplinary action had been taken. "We wanted to ensure that there will be the fullest staff co-operation with our independent inquiry."

The Common Sergeant, Judge Thomas Pigot, said that the social workers had "been naive almost beyond belief."

The judge said he could not understand how Miss Wahlstrom could have said she saw the child standing up at home when the evidence showed the child was "in bed with her legs tied down with weights."

He accepted that Beckford was of "limited intelligence", but earned £12,000 a year at his scaffolding job and was not "subject to the pressures of many people."

Brent were criticized by Mrs Gay Probert, who fostered Jasmin and her sister, Louise, for eight months.

She said social workers had taken the two children from her in spite of her protests, and that led directly to her death.

"I knew in my heart that it would happen," she said at her home in Long Lane, Middlesbrough. "Social workers have got too much power. It was a job to do, and once those children are back with their parents, their job is done."

Mrs Probert said the children had been undernourished and maltreated when they came to her in the summer of 1981.

There were injuries caused by the father, Jasmin was still in traction from a leg injury. Both were very upset and unhappy children.

Mrs Probert said she had been blacklisted by Brent from fostering because she had spoken out.

Beckford and Lorrington met as children, when they attended a school for the educationally subnormal.

Jasmin was her daughter by a man called Wilson, who had not seen her since she was born. Beckford fathered her other two daughters, Louise and Chantel.

After the children were taken from Mrs Probert's care they lived at College Road, Kensal Green, north London.

It was in this terrace house that Beckford carried out the brutal attacks.

For months he kept the child a prisoner in her small bedroom with his body-building weights attached to a broken leg and beat her day and night. He struck her so hard that his knuckles left imprints on her scuffed body.

She had burns, bruises and open wounds on almost every inch of her body. She was emaciated, and had a deformed thigh.

At first Beckford made a full confession to the killing, but in court he changed his mind, blaming it on Lorrington.

Passing sentence on Beckford, the judge said: "I am satisfied that over the period covered by the charges you repeatedly lost your temper and beat your step-daughter mercilessly. I am also satisfied that you were the dominant partner in this association."

Fans wax lyrical over visit by pop star



Michael Jackson mania brought part of London to a standstill yesterday when thousands of fans turned up to see him live at Madame Tussaud's waxworks.

The recording star, aged 26, was attending a preview of his effigy in wax, left and right, and the gauntlet of screaming fans. Crush barriers were sent flying as mounted police tried to contain the crowd.

As Mr Jackson arrived, a police horse crushed the radiator of the Daimler car in which he had travelled. At least one girl fell into the road, while others stumbled forward as the crowd pressed for a glimpse of their idol.

The pop star, whose *Thriller* album is the biggest selling solo LP of all time, wore a glittering purple and black jacket, weighed down by gold braids.

Inside the waxworks, he mounted a dais where his effigy had been placed and went through a routine for photographers, with the tune to his chart-topping single *Billie Jean* pouring away in the background. (Photographs: Bill Warhurst and Julian Herbert).

BA fourth for world travellers

By Our Transport Editor

British Airways is the favourite airline of 2,000 British members of the International Airline Passengers Association according to the association's latest poll. But when travellers from other countries were included, BA fell to fourth place after Swissair, Lufthansa, and Singapore Airlines.

British Caledonian came third among 2,000 United Kingdom travellers polled, after BA and Swissair and followed by Singapore, KLM, and Lufthansa. B-Cal was not among the first six chosen by international travellers. Some 40 per cent chose Swissair as number one, and it was voted top for in-flight service.

Of 19,000 of the associations 100,000 members who took part in the poll 58 per cent favoured a smoking ban on short flights, 31 per cent on long flights.

Association members pay £20 a year and receive discount insurance, hotels, and hire cars, and lobbying on their behalf.

Robot hitch for new car model

By Clifford Webb

Motoring Correspondent

Vauxhall's new Astra car, launched eight months ago, is only now reaching showrooms in numbers because of difficulties with new computer controlled robots at the company's Ellesmere Port plant.

On a visit to inspect the £25 million modernization programme Mr John Fleming, Vauxhall's American chairman, found one of the new robots trying to weld an estate car roof on a standard saloon body.

Vauxhall confirmed yesterday that it was recalling 7,000 Astra estates and vans because of faulty welding in the rear axle assembly. A company spokesman said: "This applies only to the vans and estates because they have to cope with heavier loads. The work can be carried out by most of our dealers in about ten to three hours."

Motoring, page 31

Diplomats to aid drugs fight

The Government is ready to send more "field agents" overseas to tackle Britain's growing drug addiction situation at source after successful intelligence gathering activities in Pakistan and The Netherlands, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mr David Mellor, Under Secretary of State at the Home Office, said that several arrests had come after the posting to Karachi and The Hague, and that more postings were likely to follow, with Columbia, the prime source of cocaine, the first target.

Discussions on the posting had already taken place, he said but remembering the murder of American Drug Enforcement Agency officers, lives might be put at risk by further comment.

British diplomats abroad have been instructed to act as "eyes and ears" for the agents.

The second part of the Government's overseas offensive is the Foreign Office's work with local drug enforcement agencies abroad.

The Government is also mounting an attack on four fronts at home. Mr Mellor said: "Tightening controls on drugs produced and prescribed here; making policing more effective; strengthening deterrence; and improving prevention, treatment and rehabilitation."

But the drug situation could not be confined to one country, he emphasized.

An overproduction of cocaine has meant that Britain was the main market for the traffickers. In the first two months of 1985 10 kilograms of cocaine in Britain, compared with three kilograms in 1984.

Cocaine was no longer confined to the upper class, but was spreading across the whole of society.

He also disclosed that the number of new addicts in the past year is expected to have increased by 25 per cent, with more than 80 per cent of them on heroin.

In 1983 the figure was 5,864; in 1984 it was likely to be between 7,000 and 8,000. But this was likely to be a chronic under estimate of the real number of addicts, and the figure should be multiplied by five.

The Government is to use television to put its message across to teenagers. Ridley Scott, director of Alien and the Duellists, has produced two 40-second commercials each costing £60,000.

A budget of between £7,000 and £8,000 has been set for buying time on television, and the commercials will be screened in mid-May.

The Government is to use television to put its message across to teenagers. Ridley Scott, director of Alien and the Duellists, has produced two 40-second commercials each costing £60,000.

A budget of between £7,000 and £8,000 has been set for buying time on television, and the commercials will be screened in mid-May.

The Government is to use television to put its message across to teenagers. Ridley Scott, director of Alien and the Duellists, has produced two 40-second commercials each costing £60,000.

A budget of between £7,000 and £8,000 has been set for buying time on television, and the commercials will be screened in mid-May.

The Government is to use television to put its message across to teenagers. Ridley Scott, director of Alien and the Duellists, has produced two 40-second commercials each costing £60,000.

A budget of between £7,000 and £8,000 has been set for buying time on television, and the commercials will be screened in mid-May.

The Government is to use television to put its message across to teenagers. Ridley Scott, director of Alien and the Duellists, has produced two 40-second commercials each costing £60,000.

A budget of between £7,000 and £8,000 has been set for buying time on television, and the commercials will be screened in mid-May.

The Government is to use television to put its message across to teenagers. Ridley Scott, director of Alien and the Duellists, has produced two 40-second commercials each costing £60,000.

A budget of between £7,000 and £8,000 has been set for buying time on television, and the commercials will be screened in mid-May.

The Government is to use television to put its message across to teenagers. Ridley Scott, director of Alien and the Duellists, has produced two 40-second commercials each costing £60,000.

A budget of between £7,000 and £8,000 has been set for buying time on television, and the commercials will be screened in mid-May.

The Government is to use television to put its message across to teenagers. Ridley Scott, director of Alien and the Duellists, has produced two 40-second commercials each costing £60,000.

A budget of between £7,000 and £8,000 has been set for buying time on television, and the commercials will be screened in mid-May.

The Government is to use television to put its message across to teenagers. Ridley Scott, director of Alien and the Duellists, has produced two 40-second commercials each costing £60,000.

A budget of between £7,000 and £8,000 has been set for buying time on television, and the commercials will be screened in mid-May.

The Government is to use television to put its message across to teenagers. Ridley Scott, director of Alien and the Duellists, has produced two 40-second commercials each costing £60,000.

A budget of between £7,000 and £8,000 has been set for buying time on television, and the commercials will be screened in mid-May.

The Government is to use television to put its message across to teenagers. Ridley Scott, director of Alien and the Duellists, has produced two 40-second commercials each costing £60,000.

A budget of between £7,000 and £8,000 has been set for buying time on television, and the commercials will be screened in mid-May.

The Government is to use television to put its message across to teenagers. Ridley Scott, director of Alien and the Duellists, has produced two 40-second commercials each costing £60,000.

A budget of between £7,000 and £8,000 has been set for buying time on television, and the commercials will be screened in mid-May.

The Government is to use television to put its message across to teenagers. Ridley Scott, director of Alien and the Duellists, has produced two 40-second commercials each costing £60,000.

A budget of between £7,000 and £8,000 has been set for buying time on television, and the commercials will be screened in mid-May.

Times writers praised in press awards

Three journalists on *The Times* have been commended in the 1984 British Press Awards, announced today.

Robert Fisk, our Middle East Correspondent, was praised for his judicious and "exceptional" leadership and "brilliantly handled" coverage of the Brighton bombing.

The award for International Reporter of the Year went to Colin Smith of *The Observer* and Specialist Writer of the Year to John Lloyd of *The Financial Times* for his coverage of the miners' strike.

Neil Wilson of the *Daily Mail* is Sports Journalist of the Year for his reporting of the Olympics. Tony McGrath of *The Observer* is News Photographer of the Year.

Campaigning Journalist of the Year award is shared by David Benson, Michael O'Flaherty, Alan Rees and John Warden of the *Daily Express* for their investigation of breath test machines.

Feature Writer of the Year, Andrew Stephens, and Graphic Artist of the Year, Peter Sullivan.

David Williams, editor of the *Brighton Evening Argus* is Journalist of the Year for his "exceptional" leadership and "brilliantly handled" coverage of the Brighton bombing.

The award for International Reporter of the Year went to Colin Smith of *The Observer* and Specialist Writer of the Year to John Lloyd of *The Financial Times* for his coverage of the miners' strike.

Neil Wilson of the *Daily Mail* is Sports Journalist of the Year for his reporting of the Olympics. Tony McGrath of *The Observer* is News Photographer of the Year.

Campaigning Journalist of the Year award is shared by David Benson, Michael O'Flaherty, Alan Rees and John Warden of the *Daily Express* for their investigation of breath test machines.

House prices up by 2.2%

House prices have increased by 2.2 per cent in the first quarter of 1985 in spite of higher mortgage rates, mainly because of a shortage of properties on the market, according to the Financial Weekly Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers house price survey (our Property Correspondent writes).

This is a rate twice that reported in the last quarter of 1984, and leaves the annual rate of increase at nine per cent.

Agents throughout the country, particularly in the South, Midlands and North-west, are now much more optimistic about the trends in the housing market during the year.

The increase in prices during the quarter was greatest in the South-east (2.5 per cent) and the South-west (2.4 per cent), with the Midlands showing an increase of 1.9 per cent, and the North-west 1.7 per cent and the North-east lowest at 1.5 per cent.

The £140 million buys 70 miles of motorway maintenance during the next 12 months, compared with £100 million for 80 miles last year and £40 million for 40 miles in 1980, but Mrs Chalker said, that the rise did not indicate a crumbling motorway system.

A key step in relieving jams would be for regular car commuters to leave their vehicles at home and catch the train.

The £140 million buys 70 miles of motorway maintenance during the next 12 months, compared with £100 million for 80 miles last year and £40 million for 40 miles in 1980, but Mrs Chalker said, that the rise did not indicate a crumbling motorway system.

A key step in relieving jams would be for regular car commuters to leave their vehicles at home and catch the train.

The £140 million buys 70 miles of motorway maintenance during the next 12 months, compared with £100 million for 80 miles last year and £40 million for 40 miles in 1980, but Mrs Chalker said, that the rise did not indicate a crumbling motorway system.

A key step in relieving jams would be for regular car commuters to leave their vehicles at home and catch the train.

The £140 million buys 70 miles of motorway maintenance during the next 12 months, compared with £100 million for 80 miles last year and £40 million for 40 miles in 1980, but Mrs Chalker said, that the rise did not indicate a crumbling motorway system.

A key step in relieving jams would be for regular car commuters to leave their vehicles at home and catch the train.

The £140 million buys 70 miles of motorway maintenance during the next 12 months, compared with £100 million for 80 miles last year and £40 million for 40 miles in 1980, but Mrs Chalker said, that the rise did not indicate a crumbling motorway system.

A key step in relieving jams would be for regular car commuters to leave their vehicles at home and catch the train.

The £140 million buys 70 miles of motorway maintenance during the next 12 months, compared with £100 million for 80 miles last year and £40 million for 40 miles in 1980, but Mrs Chalker said, that the rise did not indicate a crumbling motorway system.

A key step in relieving jams would be for regular car commuters to leave their vehicles at home and catch the train.

The £140 million buys 70 miles of motorway maintenance during the next 12 months, compared with £100 million for 80 miles last year and £40 million for 40 miles in 1980, but Mrs Chalker said, that the rise did not indicate a crumbling motorway system.

A key step in relieving jams would be for regular car commuters to leave their vehicles at home and catch the train.

The £140 million buys 70 miles of motorway maintenance during the next 12 months, compared with £100 million for 80 miles last year and £40 million for 40 miles in 1980, but Mrs Chalker said, that the rise did not indicate a crumbling motorway system.

Inattention 'probably caused rail crash'

Loss of driver concentration was the probable cause of the high-speed derailment of an express from Penzance outside Paddington, injuring three, in November 1983, the official inquiry report, published yesterday.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

Greater legal rights for tenants recommended

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Radical improvements to the legal rights of tenants are recommended in two Law Commission reports published yesterday.

They would allow tenants greater freedom to assign or sublet property and give more protection against landlords.

The Law Commission's reports are designed to modernize and simplify the basic law of landlord and tenant.

In the one on covenants restricting dispositions, alterations and change of use, the commission considers how much landlords should be able to impose and enforce obligations aimed at removing or limiting a tenant's power to assign or dispose of property, after it or to change its use.

At present, leases contain covenants to remove or limit a tenant's powers: absolute, where the tenant undertakes not to do so; qualified, where he or she undertakes not to do so without the landlord's consent; and fully qualified, where a landlord may not withhold consent unreasonably.

The commission says the absolute covenant may be disastrous for a tenant, especially where the tenancy is of substantial length and the tenant needs to leave.

It recommends that a landlord should not be able to impose an absolute covenant, although there should be exceptions including agricultural and mining tenancies, short and special lettings.

Qualified covenants, it says, are: "An anomalous and misleading staging post between an absolute and a fully qualified

£140m for motorway repairs

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

London car commuters were urged yesterday to catch the train instead and avoid what are expected to be the worst delays ever on the M1 this summer.

The appeal came from Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, announcing a £140 million motorway repairs programme for the coming year, which is 40 per cent up on last year.

It includes substantial works on the M1 approaches to London, notably one at the M1-M10 junction at Hemel Hempstead, where traffic at a rate of 100,000 vehicles a day is too heavy for the normal contraflow system and a working party is being set up to evolve ways of reducing traffic delays.

A key step in relieving jams would be for regular car commuters to leave their vehicles at home and catch the train.

The £140 million buys 70 miles of motorway maintenance during the next 12 months, compared with £100 million for 80 miles last year and £40 million for 40 miles in 1980, but Mrs Chalker said, that the rise did not indicate a crumbling motorway system.

A key step in relieving jams would be for regular car commuters to leave their vehicles at home and catch the train.

The £140 million buys 70 miles of motorway maintenance during the next 12 months, compared with £100 million for 80 miles last year and £40 million for 40 miles in 1980, but Mrs Chalker said, that the rise did not indicate a crumbling motorway system.

A key step in relieving jams would be for regular car commuters to leave their vehicles at home and catch the train.

The £140 million buys 70 miles of motorway maintenance during the next 12 months, compared with £100 million for 80 miles last year and £40 million for 40 miles in 1980, but Mrs Chalker said, that the rise did not indicate a crumbling motorway system.

PARLIAMENT MARCH 28 1985

Prime Minister's questions

Unemployment White Paper

UK benefits from two-way flow of investment

INVESTMENT

"He just hasn't got a clue" commented Mrs Thatcher, Prime Minister, when she clashed in the Commons with Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition who complained about the huge outflow of capital since 1979.

Mrs Thatcher, in reply, pointed to the high level of inward investment and the £55 billion total of investment in this country last year. Interest and dividends on inward investment that went out of the country had to be paid for, she explained.

Mr Kinnock, in raising the issue, commented the launch of the "Britain means Business" campaign intended to secure a transfusion of foreign capital into this country.

It would be sensible of her to help Britain much more (he added) by changing her policies which have led to a £12.5 billion a year outflow of capital from this country last year of £55 billion.

Mr Kinnock was the telling us that because there was an inflow we can do without the £50,000 million that has gone out of this country? Would it not be sensible... (Conservative interruptions) I know Tony MPs do not care about the outflow of this country by taking money out.

Would it not be sensible to retain these funds so that we can generate it into investment and into desperately needed jobs?

Mrs Thatcher: We had record investment last year of £55 billion.

Youngsters offered interviews

JOBLESS

If the 25 young unemployed people she met at 10 Downing Street on Tuesday could not take the opportunity of the interview offered to them, it was very sad and a pity, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, commented in the Commons in reply to Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Knowles, North, Lab), from whose constituency the young people had come.

Mr Kilroy-Silk said that after the rather traumatic meeting she had had with the 25 unemployed people from his constituency, would she now accept that her suggestion to them that they should move elsewhere and go into lodgings, showed a massive lack of interest.

Are all the 10,500 unemployed in my constituency supposed to become industrial spies? Mrs Thatcher: There are 800 more community programme jobs, 80 of them in their area. They already had the opportunity afforded to few of meeting a high manager from Vauxhall, who told them he was recruiting, a managing director from Dewhurst, who told them he was recruiting, and a manager from Trust House Forte who told them he was recruiting.

They were also told of requests which came in while they were there from another hotel group in Liverpool, who told them they were recruiting.

They also had the opportunity to meet the chairman of the Manpower Services Commission and the area manager.

Hong Kong Bill goes through

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Hong Kong Bill, which terminates British sovereignty over the ceded parts of Hong Kong, passed through the House of Lords on Tuesday.

The bill, which was introduced by Lord Cledwyn, leader of the opposition peers, and the approval of the House of Lords is a significant step in the process of the handover of Hong Kong to China.

The bill, which was introduced by Lord Cledwyn, leader of the opposition peers, and the approval of the House of Lords is a significant step in the process of the handover of Hong Kong to China.

The bill, which was introduced by Lord Cledwyn, leader of the opposition peers, and the approval of the House of Lords is a significant step in the process of the handover of Hong Kong to China.

Minister attacks 'reselection ranting'

DRUGS

When Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs and MP for Knowsley North, bitterly accused the Government of creating the social conditions, in terms of unemployment, which had allowed drug abuse to flourish, Mr David Melfor, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, considered Mr Kilroy-Silk's remarks as all-purpose ranting which did not enhance his reputation.

But (he added) if it helps him with the knowledge with which to proceed, we do not mind. (Conservative cheers).

In his angry outburst, Mr Kilroy-Silk asked Mr Melfor: What does it take for the minister who has presided over the largest ever increase in drug addiction and the destruction of young people's lives?

The Government must take a major share of the blame (he said) for the substantial increase in drug addiction every year since it took office.

Mr Melfor earlier said there were no plans along the lines of a suggestion from Mr Thomas Sackville (Bolton West, C) to consider setting up a multi-agency task force dedicated to the prevention of illegal drug importation and distribution. There was already close and successful cooperation between the Customs and the police in combating drug trafficking through the Central Drugs Intelligence Unit and in other ways.

But I shall certainly look closely (he said) at American experience of their task force programme when I visit the United States in a few weeks' time.

Mr Sackville said major drug traffickers could be identified only by their assets and banking transactions. Mr Melfor, with Treasury colleagues, should devise a structure by which the Inland Revenue could share information with other agencies so that those investigating drugs and other organized crime did not have their hands tied behind their backs.

Mr Melfor said the Government was looking at giving the courts improved powers to confiscate the assets of those convicted of such crimes. Availability of information about financial matters would be a key part of that process.

The high level committee set up six months ago by the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police to further the liaison between police and Customs was working to good effect.

Mr Sackville said the Government was looking at giving the courts improved powers to confiscate the assets of those convicted of such crimes.

Availability of information about financial matters would be a key part of that process.

The high level committee set up six months ago by the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police to further the liaison between police and Customs was working to good effect.

Mr Sackville said the Government was looking at giving the courts improved powers to confiscate the assets of those convicted of such crimes.

Availability of information about financial matters would be a key part of that process.

The high level committee set up six months ago by the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police to further the liaison between police and Customs was working to good effect.

Mr Sackville said the Government was looking at giving the courts improved powers to confiscate the assets of those convicted of such crimes.

Availability of information about financial matters would be a key part of that process.

The high level committee set up six months ago by the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police to further the liaison between police and Customs was working to good effect.

Mr Sackville said the Government was looking at giving the courts improved powers to confiscate the assets of those convicted of such crimes.

Availability of information about financial matters would be a key part of that process.

The high level committee set up six months ago by the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police to further the liaison between police and Customs was working to good effect.

Mr Sackville said the Government was looking at giving the courts improved powers to confiscate the assets of those convicted of such crimes.

Availability of information about financial matters would be a key part of that process.

The high level committee set up six months ago by the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police to further the liaison between police and Customs was working to good effect.

Mr Sackville said the Government was looking at giving the courts improved powers to confiscate the assets of those convicted of such crimes.

Availability of information about financial matters would be a key part of that process.

The high level committee set up six months ago by the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police to further the liaison between police and Customs was working to good effect.

Mr Sackville said the Government was looking at giving the courts improved powers to confiscate the assets of those convicted of such crimes.

Availability of information about financial matters would be a key part of that process.

The high level committee set up six months ago by the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police to further the liaison between police and Customs was working to good effect.

Mr Sackville said the Government was looking at giving the courts improved powers to confiscate the assets of those convicted of such crimes.

Availability of information about financial matters would be a key part of that process.

The high level committee set up six months ago by the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police to further the liaison between police and Customs was working to good effect.

Borough and district councils get guidance on waste disposal

ABOLITION BILL

A Conservative backbench proposal to establish an elected London-wide authority was rejected in the Commons late on Wednesday night by 334 votes to 210.

The proposal, which was introduced by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, was aimed at abolishing the Greater London Council and the six other metropolitan county councils.

Mr Jenkin said the proposal would create a new London-wide authority, which would be responsible for the collection and disposal of refuse and the cleaning of the city.

The proposal would also give the new authority the power to raise rates to cover its costs.

Mr Jenkin said the proposal would create a new London-wide authority, which would be responsible for the collection and disposal of refuse and the cleaning of the city.

The proposal would also give the new authority the power to raise rates to cover its costs.

Mr Jenkin said the proposal would create a new London-wide authority, which would be responsible for the collection and disposal of refuse and the cleaning of the city.

The proposal would also give the new authority the power to raise rates to cover its costs.

Mr Jenkin said the proposal would create a new London-wide authority, which would be responsible for the collection and disposal of refuse and the cleaning of the city.

The proposal would also give the new authority the power to raise rates to cover its costs.

Mr Jenkin said the proposal would create a new London-wide authority, which would be responsible for the collection and disposal of refuse and the cleaning of the city.

The proposal would also give the new authority the power to raise rates to cover its costs.

Mr Jenkin said the proposal would create a new London-wide authority, which would be responsible for the collection and disposal of refuse and the cleaning of the city.

The proposal would also give the new authority the power to raise rates to cover its costs.

Mr Jenkin said the proposal would create a new London-wide authority, which would be responsible for the collection and disposal of refuse and the cleaning of the city.

The proposal would also give the new authority the power to raise rates to cover its costs.

Mr Jenkin said the proposal would create a new London-wide authority, which would be responsible for the collection and disposal of refuse and the cleaning of the city.

The proposal would also give the new authority the power to raise rates to cover its costs.

Mr Jenkin said the proposal would create a new London-wide authority, which would be responsible for the collection and disposal of refuse and the cleaning of the city.

The proposal would also give the new authority the power to raise rates to cover its costs.

Mr Jenkin said the proposal would create a new London-wide authority, which would be responsible for the collection and disposal of refuse and the cleaning of the city.

The proposal would also give the new authority the power to raise rates to cover its costs.

Mr Jenkin said the proposal would create a new London-wide authority, which would be responsible for the collection and disposal of refuse and the cleaning of the city.

and district councils. Successor authorities were asked by the end of last month to submit statements on the arrangements they proposed, and in particular the arrangements for coordinating action with each other where appropriate.

Proposals had been or were due shortly to be received from 20 London boroughs and their functions over the whole of London.

They envisaged the formation of seven groupings of authorities for disposal, with arrangements for coordinating some regulatory and other non-operational functions and the formation of a special unit to deal with hazardous wastes.

He had met the leaders of these 20 boroughs last week and had been encouraged by their positive and constructive approach to developing proposals.

London authorities had not so far seen fit to submit proposals or to take part in the joint discussions which authorities had had. But he hoped now that they would take a more realistic view, it was in the interests of the remaining authorities to make up for lost time and to take part in the joint planning and discussions necessary to finalize the arrangements.

No comprehensive proposals had yet been submitted by the metropolitan counties, although six districts had sent in individual statements of what they had in mind.

In most of the counties the problems were less complex than in London and the task of making arrangements was simpler. But it was important to proceed without delay, and he was today issuing a series of practical arrangements which might be appropriate, drawing on the experience in London.

He hoped that voluntary arrangements and discussion and reasonableness would prevail. If not, he had reserve powers under the Bill to establish joint boards either for the whole or parts of the counties.

He would not hesitate, if need be, to use those reserve powers to ensure the existence of satisfactory arrangements for waste disposal when the Bill took effect. This would not be necessary if authorities now prepared and submitted the necessary plans for the carrying out of their new functions.

Many Labour districts outside London were discussing and planning their own proposals for arrangements for the future. Some of the London Labour boroughs were doing so as well.

Mr Baker said he hoped that council leaders would accept that the Bill was going to end up on the statute book in the course of the next two to three months. The vote last night had demonstrated to all that they knew, and he hoped the Government was determined to take the Bill through.

It would therefore be sensible for those boroughs who were going to have functions and responsibilities were part of the Bill on April 1, 1986 to get together and plan sensibly.

He knew that many discussions were taking place informally already. Many Labour controlled councils were in fact planning for the end of the metropolitan counties and the GLC.

The amendment was negative.

The amendment was negative.

The amendment was negative.

The amendment was negative.

The amendment was negative.

The amendment was negative.

The amendment was negative.

The amendment was negative.

The amendment was negative.

The amendment was negative.

The amendment was negative.

The amendment was negative.

The amendment was negative.

The amendment was negative.

The amendment was negative.

The amendment was negative.

The amendment was negative.

The amendment was negative.

The amendment was negative.

The amendment was negative.

Employers and workers must help create jobs

The report says: Everyone is painfully aware that unemployment poses the sharpest challenge to the whole country. There is a nationwide consensus on the seriousness and urgency of the problem. Everyone cares.

Unemployment reflects our economy's failure to adjust to the circumstances and opportunities of today; to the changing pattern of consumer demand; to new competition

from abroad; to innovation and technological development; and to world economic pressures. The countries that have met this challenge successfully are those with efficient, competitive, innovative and responsive labour and goods markets. Improving the working of the labour market is particularly important. Jobs will be created to the extent that people are prepared to work at wages that employers can afford. Over the

past four years the economy has been steadily growing. But too much of the benefit of that economic growth has gone in higher pay for those in work at the expense of those without jobs.

Government must help set the framework for the nation's effort. But we shall never get enough jobs if we let ourselves imagine that the effort itself can be left to government.

Figures illustrate size of the task

The report says there are 33.5 million people in Britain of working age. 26.5 million are in a paid job or seeking one, 4 million more than in 1951, and 1 million more than in 1973.

As the surge in births in the early 1960s worked through, the effect has coincided with the drop in retirements caused by low birth rates in the First World War.

Our labour force will continue to grow. The annual rate of growth depends in part on how our economy fares, but in 1984-1987 it will probably average about 120,000 (100,000 from population growth). It should then tail off towards 1990 and even slightly reverse for a short while thereafter.

In 1955 manufacturing accounted for 40 per cent of employees in employment; in 1984, 26 per cent. But the service sector has grown from 45 per cent to 65 per cent. The number of self-employed has grown markedly, from 1.7

million in the 1950s to 2.4 million now.

Unemployment has been rising for many years. The average of around 500,000 in the 1960s more than doubled in the 1970s, and then again in the 1980s.

The United Kingdom level of 13.2 per cent compares with 2.8 per cent in Japan; 7.3 per cent in the United States; 8.4 per cent in the Federal Republic of Germany; 9.1 per cent in France; 9.7 per cent in Italy; 13.9 per cent in Belgium; 14.1 per cent in The Netherlands; and 20.1 per cent in Spain.

Long-term unemployment has increased sharply in particular because of the situation faced by young people lacking training, and by older men whose skills are no longer in demand.

More than 1.3 million in the United Kingdom have been out of work for at least a year, 760,000 for more than two years, 450,000 for more than three years.

Labour market failure

The biggest single cause of our high unemployment is the failure of our jobs market, the weak link in our economy.

Management, employees and the education system, working in common understanding and partnership, have together to ensure that the supply of labour meets demand in quality, quantity, cost and flexibility.

It needs to be improved in flexibility, so that employers and employees adapt quickly to new circumstances.

It needs to be improved in freedom, so that employers are not so burdened by regulation that they are reluctant to offer more jobs.

The weaknesses of our labour market need to be tackled from all these angles, and by everyone involved, even where that means difficult or uncomfortable change, not least for the majority who now have jobs.

Lessons that point to future action

Jobs come from customers and nowhere else. That simple and enduring truth must underlie any useful discussion of employment.

Unemployment rises when we move too slowly to meet new customer needs, overseas competition and technological change, and when pay and prices - the link between supply and demand - adjust too slowly.

To put this right and create jobs the people of Britain have to: Show enterprise and a willingness to take risks; respond and adapt continually to new ideas and changing circumstances; carry out the necessary research and development; combine labour, materials and capital to produce efficiently and on time; pay ourselves realistically; market imaginatively; serve customers well; take a pride in proper craftsmanship; and welcome new technology.

There are two main areas for action: education and training, and improving flexibility in the labour market.

The Government has already done much to carry through this

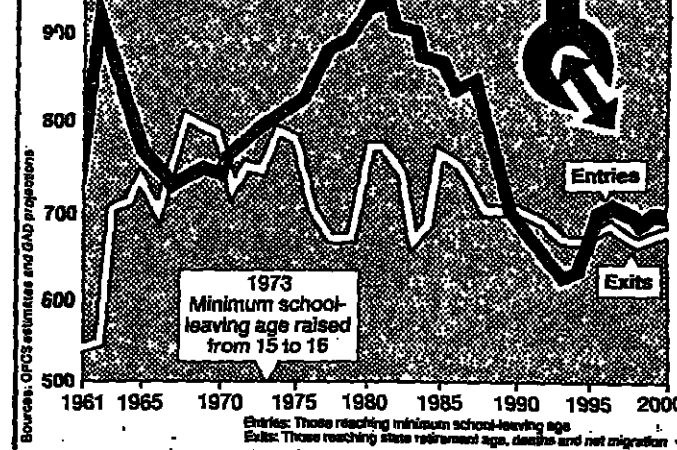
strategy for the fullest possible employment. It now proposes to do more.

It will, in partnership with industry, greatly expand the Youth Training Scheme, providing for 16-year-olds two years of training leading to a recognized vocational qualification; will provide £25 million for more in-service training of

teachers, to help them prepare their pupils better for working life; and will, with industry's help increase the output of university graduates in the subjects most needed for high-technology industry.

It will increase the Community Programme for the long-term unemployed by 100,000 places.

WORKING AGE POPULATION: ENTRIES AND EXITS



Source: Those reaching minimum school-leaving age. Exits: Those reaching state retirement age, death and net migration.

Statement soon on Sunday trading

SHOPPING

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, told the Commons that there is to be a debate as soon as possible after Easter on the Auld Committee report on Sunday trading during which he will announce the government's intentions in respect of the committee's recommendations.

Since the report was published (the added) we have received 528 letters about the report of which 166 favoured its recommendations and 362 opposed them. I do not think that any significant conclusions can be drawn from these figures.

Mr Michael Colvin (Romsey and Waterside, C): The introduction of universal Sunday trading may well result in the introduction of many more part-time jobs. Would he join the lobby for essential reforms - the extension of job-creation and work-

sharing schemes and the abolition of wages councils?

Mr Brittan: As I wish to retain my present job I had better not join any lobby at present, but I understand the force of what he has said.

Mr Roger Freeman (Kettering, C): Will he give thought to the alternative approach, which is to permit each local authority to make up its own mind whether to permit Sunday trading or not?

Mr Brittan: I will bear that in mind.

Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow East, C): The letters indicate acute anxiety among the public that complete liberalization would destroy the traditional British Sunday.

Mr Brittan: I am not sure I would draw that conclusion.

Mr Robert Rhodes James (Cambridge, C): Although many of us would welcome changes in the anomalies in the present law some of us would be strenuously and totally opposed to unrestricted Sunday opening.

Mr Brittan: I will bear that in mind.

Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow East, C): The letters indicate acute anxiety among the public that complete liberalization would destroy the traditional British Sunday.

Mr Brittan: I am not sure I would draw that conclusion.

Mr Robert Rhodes James (Cambridge, C): Although many of us would welcome changes in the anomalies in the present law some of us would be strenuously and totally opposed to unrestricted Sunday opening.

Mr Brittan: I will bear that in mind.

Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow East, C): The letters indicate acute anxiety among the public that complete liberalization would destroy the traditional British Sunday.

Mr Brittan: I respect and understand that view.

Mr Donald Coleman (Neath, Lab): Would he consider introducing into any legislation a provision such as that which we have in respect of the Sunday opening of public houses - a referendum of the people concerned?

Mr Brittan: I am not an enthusiast for referenda of any kind but will bear in mind what he says.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): On this side of the House as well, we have been inundated with letters from bodies such as the Lord's Day Observance Society. Now that the Government is beginning to wobble he should beware of a combination of the Church and USDAW. (Laughter)

Mr Brittan: That is a very apt warning. Coming from the quarter that it does, I shall take it in the spirit in which it was intended.

Mr Shaw: This is one of the areas where we have a lot to learn in the way in which financial consequences can be properly accounted for and properly dealt with.

Mr Kevin Barron (Rother Valley, Lab): Will he now reconsider - now that the miners' strike has officially ended - the decision to say no to a public inquiry into the policing of the miners' strike. He should have a full public inquiry so people can really look at the policing in the last 12 months in this country.

Mr Shaw: No. I will not give reconsideration of this previous decision. In the review of what has occurred being conducted by the Association of Chief Police Officers every area will have its own report to deal with particular aspects of the strike.

Mr Shaw: This is one of the areas where we have a lot to learn in the way in which financial consequences can be properly accounted for and properly dealt with.

Mr Kevin Barron (Rother Valley, Lab): Will he now reconsider - now that the miners' strike has officially ended - the decision to say no to a public inquiry into the policing of the miners' strike. He should have a full public inquiry so people can really look at the policing in the last 12 months in this country.

Mr Shaw: No. I will not give reconsideration of this previous decision. In the review of what has occurred being conducted by the Association of Chief Police Officers every area will have its own report to deal with particular aspects of the strike.

Mr Shaw: This is one of the areas where we have a lot to learn in the way in which financial consequences can be properly accounted for and properly dealt with.

Mr Kevin Barron (Rother Valley, Lab): Will he now reconsider - now that the miners' strike has officially ended - the decision to say no to a public inquiry into the policing of the miners' strike. He should have a full public inquiry so people can really look at the policing in the last 12 months in this country.

UK votes for EEC staff

The Government was defeated during the committee stage of the European Communities Bill in the House of Lords when an amendment proposed by Lady Elles (C) which would give the right to vote to 1,500 British officials working in European Community institutions was carried by 85 votes to 58 majority 27.

Lady Elles said that as the Bill stood these officials who had lived in the United Kingdom before October 1983 would not be entitled to vote either in European elections which were due to be held in June 1984, or in a general election should it be called before June 1988.

The feeling would be very bitter (she said) if their right to vote was turned down today. They would be</

Allies assured that Star Wars must first pass stern tests

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

President Reagan's "Star Wars" plans will have to meet a set of demanding criteria before they might be put into effect, the veteran arms negotiator Mr Paul Nitze assured the United States' allies in London last night.

The switch to a more defensive strategy could take decades and the threat of massive destruction by nuclear weapons would have to be relied upon to keep the peace for "many, many years", he told the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

Mr Nitze's Alastair Buchanan memorial lecture will be widely seen as the American reply to the recent controversial speech by Sir Geoffrey Howe, in which the Foreign Secretary underlined government doubts about Mr Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

The President has made clear that any eventual decision to deploy new space-based defences would be a matter for negotiations with the Russians. This did not mean the Russians were being given the right of veto, rather that the White House wanted to move forward "in a co-operative manner" with Moscow, Mr Nitze said.

Moreover, the transition from a doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) to one of "Mutual Assured Security" would involve full consultation between the US and its allies.

Mr Nitze, who led the American team at the 1981-83 negotiations over medium-range missiles and is now chief adviser to the current Geneva talks, said some of the criteria the SDI must meet if it is to be seen as feasible.

Firstly, the systems had to be capable of surviving a nuclear strike - or they might themselves prove tempting targets.

Secondly, they had to be cost-effective, or the superpowers might find it cheaper to buy more and more missiles to overwhelm them.

"If the new technologies cannot meet the standards we have set, and thus not contribute to enhancing stability, we would not deploy them," he promised.

In that event we would have to continue to base deterrence largely on the ultimate threat of nuclear retaliation, though hopefully at lower levels of arms.

"However, we have high expectations that the scientific and technical communities can respond to the challenge."

Mr Nitze suggested the possible involvement of the other nuclear powers in the arms talks if and when these turned from strategic and intermediate-range missiles to deal with all other nuclear weapons.

"Given the right technical and political conditions we would hope to be able to continue the reduction of all nuclear weapons down to zero."

But that was a very long-term goal and he advised the allies not to panic if they had to continue for a few more years without achieving a new treaty limiting nuclear weapons.

Mr Nitze also rounded on the Soviet Union for violations of the 1972 Salt-I treaty.

They called into serious question "Soviet willingness to comply with arms control arrangements when Soviet military priorities are not consonant with them."

Mr Nitze, who reaffirmed American respect for the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty which formed part of the 1972 Salt agreements, said that the United States expected the Russians to continue their own investigation into new defensive technologies.

Star wars reality, page 14



The survivor: It took two hours to extricate the driver from the remains of this van, crushed between two lorries in a 35-vehicle crash at Longmont, Colorado; but he survived and was later in a fair condition in hospital.

Argentines discuss how to improve relations

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

A group of Argentine academics, including a former foreign minister, yesterday discussed how to improve relations with Britain at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London.

One of the group, Señor Carlos Helbing, is expected to meet Mr David Thomas, an assistant under-secretary in charge of South American affairs, at the Foreign Office today.

But sources are anxiously playing down the significance of the visit.

Mrs Shirley Williams, president of the Social Democratic Party, and Lord Shackleton, Britain's leading authority on the Falklands Islands, were among those who attended the Chatham House meeting.

British sources said last night that while the Anglo-Argentine dispute over the

Falklands had dominated the six-hour meeting, the visitors did not seem to have come with any officially-inspired proposals.

"It was all very academic. We discussed a number of other issues, including Argentina's debt problems", he said.

Spy claim man 'imagined it all' says his brother

By Tony Samstag

The man who told an Australian newspaper that he was a British master spy in German military intelligence was in fact a prisoner in Poland for most of the Second World War mentally and physically ill, his brother said yesterday.

Mr Charles Evans, 66, said in an exclusive interview with *The Age* in Melbourne earlier this week that he had won Hitler's Iron Cross as an intelligence colonel while feeding information to Britain about the enemy's Enigma code, Tiger tank and V1 flying bomb. But his brother Gerald, 58, said the whole thing was a figment of the imagination. Mr Evans had left the army "with only his British Service Medal" after five years as a prisoner of war.

At his home in Harrow Middlesex, Mr Gerald Evans said his brother emigrated to Australia in 1949 after receiving medical treatment. Until he travelled to England for a seven-week visit last year, the two brothers had not seen each other for more than 30 years.

"My brother suffered an awful lot during the war," Mr Evans added. "He believes this story that he was a master spy in his own mind, but when he came back from the war he was mentally and physically ill."

Mr Evans, who said he had been asked by the *Daily Mail* not to comment in detail on his brother's story, said he had made his statement for his

brother's sake. "I want him helped, not hounded. The one who needs certifying is the man who took the story from him and printed it. It's pure Alastair MacLean, isn't it?"

He said the story was an embarrassment to him and three older sisters and had probably ruined his relationship with his brother just when they were becoming close again. "But he brought it on his own head."

At least one detail in the story is unlikely, a lecturer in modern history at Oxford University said yesterday. Mr Charles Evans had said he was forced to watch a film of the execution by hanging with piano wire of his old German intelligence boss, Admiral Wilhelm Canaris. But Mr Toby Nicholls described that as "most unlikely".

According to the definitive biography of Canaris, by Heinz Hime, he was hanged conventionally at Flossenbürg eight months after the notorious film of the execution of conspirators in the 1944 plot against Hitler's life.

MELBOURNE: Mr Charles Evans has stuck by his story. "Everything I have told you is true," he told *The Age* in a 90-minute interview on Wednesday (Tony Duboudin writes). Mr Gerald Evans told *The Age* that his brother had not attended Marlborough College, as he claim.

More like floating when you're flying



1 Most comfortable place to rest your head.

2 Contoured support for the small of your back.

3 When you tilt back - the seat cushion tilts up.

4 Put your feet up - it's made for it.

TWA's new Ambassador Class seats are a new experience.

No other business class has seats like these. They're new. The widest business class seats. They're exclusive to TWA's 747 Ambassador Class.

To sit in them is to float. Perfectly relaxed. They curve to support every part of your body. There's even a special leg and foot rest.

Flying to and from America will never be the same again. You can really relax on the flight. Work in comfort. Sleep serenely.

Of course these seats are only six across. There's plenty of leg room and plenty of space all round. Try the new experience of floating across

the Atlantic. Fly TWA's 747 Ambassador Class. They're being fitted now, and most of our 747 fleet will have them by 31st March. But you can always enjoy 6-across seating on all our transatlantic aircraft. Your TWA Main Agent will tell you all about it.

Leading the way to the USA

TWA

Gorbachov alleges US abusing talks

From Richard Owen, Moscow

In his first foreign policy statement since becoming the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov yesterday sounded a warning note over the Geneva arms talks and accused the United States of using the talks "as a screen for carrying through its military programmes".

Diplomats said Mr Gorbachov's written remarks to a West German peace group were the first shot in his campaign to influence West European opinion. He attacked "Star Wars", MX missile appropriations in America and the deployment of cruise missiles in Belgium.

Mr Gorbachov, who on taking power stressed *détente* and said the world would "sigh with relief" if agreement were reached at Geneva, said the new talks on space weapons and nuclear missiles had given rise to many hopes.

Moscow was sincerely interested in a successful outcome and would work persistently for positive results, he said. "But it must be noted that things accompanying the beginning of the talks cannot but put one on one's guard."

The new talks opened in

Geneva this month after a hiatus of nearly a year and a half after the previous Geneva talks collapsed when the Russians walked out.

Mr Gorbachov was replying yesterday to a letter from the Peace Council of Heilbronn in West Germany which was delivered to the Soviet embassy in Bonn to be forwarded to the Soviet leader according to Tass.

Tass said the Heilbronn letter expressed concern over the arms race and the deployment of Pershing rockets in West Germany, described by Moscow as "American first strike nuclear missiles". Tass recalled that an explosion had occurred at Welschheim, near Heilbronn, where Pershings are based, and that several people had died in the accident.

In his reply, Mr Gorbachov said he shared the concern of Heilbronn residents. But the tensions had arisen because of the American deployments. "Soviet people see with concern that once again the war danger for them is coming from German soil," Mr Gorbachov said.

Lange hits back at Weinberger

Wellington (Reuters) - New Zealand's Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, reacted sharply yesterday to a remark by the US Defence Secretary, Mr Casper Weinberger, on invitations to other nations to join Washington's "Star Wars" space defence programme.

Mr Weinberger, asked why New Zealand was not among those invited to participate in the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) programme, was heard on New Zealand radio saying: "We didn't find their address."

Mr Lange told reporters: "All I can hope is when the US starts lobbying MX missiles into the South Pacific (in the missile testing programme) they remember by then our address."

GENEVA: Intermediate range nuclear missiles, increasingly being deployed in both Eastern and Western Europe, were the subject of yesterday's longest meeting yet - almost four hours - since the US and the Soviet Union resumed arms control negotiations here on March 12 (Alan McGregor writes).

The next meeting on Tuesday will again deal with space-based weapons. Soviet officials, who normally have nothing to say about these negotiations, have taken the unusual step of "correcting" western reports that last Tuesday's meeting was concerned with "possible defensive anti-missile systems in space," the "Star Wars" category. They said discussions were strictly on "elaboration of effective measures to prevent an arms race in space."

Priests who raided silo get jail

Kansas City (Reuters) - Four anti-nuclear activists, two of them Roman Catholic priests, were sentenced to jail terms of up to 18 years for damaging a missile silo last November.

The stiffest penalties went to Father Carl Kabat, 51, and Helen Dery Woodson, 41. Each received to nine-year terms for sabotaging national defence property. All are to appeal.

Tankers banned after collision

Rome (Reuters) - Italy clamped a temporary ban on ships over 10,000 tonnes using the Straits of Messina from April 3 after a fatal collision between two oil tankers.

The captain of a Spanish tanker was arrested for manslaughter after a crew member was killed.

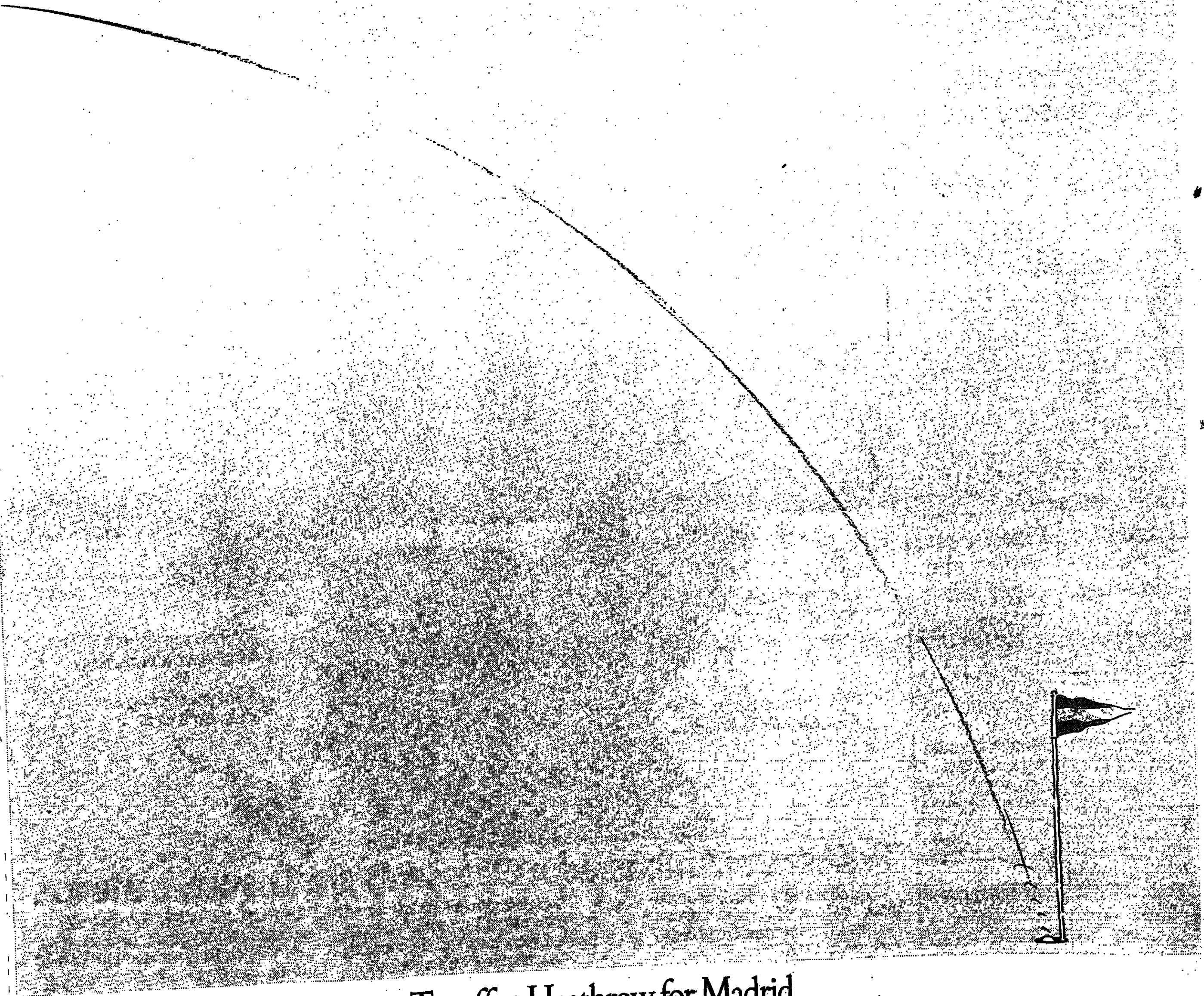
Tour condemned

Wellington (Reuters) - New Zealand's Parliament condemned plans by the country's Rugby Union administrators to send the national side, the All Blacks, on a tour of South Africa. The vote was unanimous.

Excess baggage

Cologne (Reuters) - Lufthansa has begun weighing its passengers to provide up-to-date figures on the average weight of today's flying public. The weigh-in is voluntary.

Olé in one.



Tee off at Heathrow for Madrid.

Now you can fly direct to Spain with our two new daily flights from Heathrow to Madrid, or to Portugal with our daily flight to Lisbon.* With more flights from more British airports, we're living up to our name.

*FROM APRIL

BRITISH AIRWAYS
The world's favourite airline.

مكتبة من الامم

Police officer recounts Cape shooting

'We were going to be killed'

From Michael Horusby, Uitenhage

A South African police officer involved in the shooting incident which left 19 blacks dead in the Langa township near here on March 21 said yesterday that at the time he and his colleagues had opened fire he was convinced "we were going to be overrun and killed".

Warrant Officer Wouter Pentz, who commanded one of two armoured police vehicles at the scene of the shooting, was giving evidence to the Supreme Court judge sitting as a one-man commission of inquiry into the incident. He and the seven other policemen in his vehicle had been armed with shotguns and pistols, but had not been issued with tear gas or rubber bullet guns.

There was a murmur of disbelief and a shaking of heads among blacks packed into the small public gallery of the magistrate's court here as Warrant Officer Pentz described events leading up to the shooting.

A crowd of about four

thousand blacks, he said, had been jumping up and down, screaming and shouting, and had been armed with stones, heavy sticks, lengths of metal pipe and knives. They were led by two men in black coats.

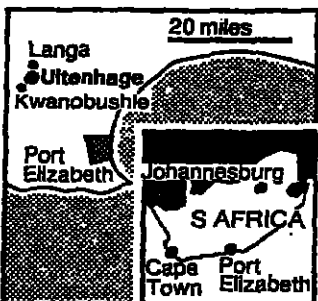
He said one of the men told him the crowd was on its way to a funeral. When he told the man the funeral was banned, the latter had replied: "... you, boer. You won't be able to stop us today."

Earlier, the warrant officer said, the crowd had been singing "We are going to kill the whites in town today", supposedly a reference to Uitenhage, which is one and a half miles from Langa.

When the crowd was about 10 yards from the two armoured vehicles a woman had stepped out from the throng and performed a frenzied bare-breasted dance.

She picked up a stone and

threw it at the police, whereupon the rest of the crowd also started throwing stones.



Langa, Uitenhage, Kwanobushie, Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, Cape Town, South Africa

Lieutenant John Fouche, the most senior officer, fired a warning shot.

One of the men in black coats pulled a bottle and a book out of his pocket and raised his arms. The crowd surged forward, screaming and shouting, throwing stones and waving sticks.

"I don't think there was any alternative but to shoot", Warrant Officer Pentz said.

The crowd was 7 yards away, and people had started gathering behind the police vehicles as well, when Lieutenant Fouche gave the order to fire.

The men in his vehicle fired a total of 24 rounds. Warrant Officer Pentz declared. He had used his 9mm pistol. He had not aimed at anyone in particular, but in the general direction of the front row of the advancing crowd.

At the end of the warrant officer's account the hearing was adjourned to today.

Meanwhile, clashes between rioters and police were reported from New Brighton township.

● BRUSSELS: Multinational companies and white civilians in South Africa could soon become targets for the African National Congress, Mr Godfrey Motsepe said in Brussels yesterday (Ian Murray writes).

Mr Motsepe, who represents the ANC in Brussels, said there was now no choice but to hit civilian targets.

"If South Africa continues its random killing, we can't sit back. We have to reappraise our strategy. I won't be surprised if white civilian targets are hit. There are no orders on that yet, but this is the mood in ANC ranks."



Parliamentary opposition: demonstrators clash with police outside the Copenhagen parliament building yesterday

Danish MPs turned back by strikers

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

About 1,500 trade unionists blockaded the approaches to the parliament building here yesterday as Denmark's minority coalition Government attempted to push through legislation to end the six-day-old private sector strike.

More than half of the

members of the Folketing were prevented from attending the session, which was delayed by 1½ hours. Mr Poul Schlüter, the Conservative Prime Minister, and some of his ministers, had to be driven to Parliament with a police escort as scuffles broke out between demonstrators and police.

The Conservative-Liberal

Government has secured a guaranteed parliamentary majority for the legislation, which puts a 2 per cent limit on pay rises for each of the next two years in both public and private sectors, shortens the working week from 40 to 39 hours in 1987 and imposes a compulsory savings scheme on the best paid workers.

Sudan calls troops out to control rioters

Khartoum (AP) - Sudanese troops and police reportedly used tear gas and gunfire yesterday to put down the third outbreak of anti-government rioting in Khartoum in three days.

Sources in contact with hospitals said more than six and perhaps as many as 18 rioters were killed on Wednesday by police firing shotguns and a number were wounded. Other sources said that between two and four people died and about seven were wounded.

Unofficial sources reported that several rioters were wounded in yesterday's action.

The Government said yesterday that it had set up special courts to try rioters and that more than 300 had been sentenced since the tribunals sitting on Wednesday night.

● Reports reaching The Times in London said that US diplomats in Khartoum were advised to stay at home after a bomb threat on Wednesday against the US embassy in Khartoum. The threat was made in a telephone call purporting to be from the Islamic Jihad organization.

● WASHINGTON: President Gaafar Nimeiry of Sudan arrived here on Wednesday for a 10-day private visit to Washington during which he will meet President Reagan (AFP report). President Nimeiry is also scheduled to have a medical check-up.

Show of force against anti-apartheid group

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

More than 100 police surrounded the headquarters in Johannesburg of the United Democratic Front yesterday in an apparent show of force against the anti-apartheid organization following the statement on Wednesday by Mr P. W. Botha, the State President, that he had ordered "appropriate

steps to be taken to restore and maintain law and order."

The police did not attempt to enter Khotso House in central Johannesburg where a United Democratic Front meeting called to express solidarity with blacks killed in the police shootings in Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape province last week was addressed by Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Whites in Johannesburg were still stunned by a horrific bus accident on Wednesday when a double deck bus carrying more than 70 white high school pupils plunged into a reservoir in the middle of the city and more than 40 were killed. The accident has dominated newspapers and television for 24 hours and prominence has been given to appeals for contributions to a fund to help pay for funeral expenses.

But blacks noted bitterly that there had been no expressions of official sympathy.

In Pretoria, Mr Louis Nel, the Deputy Foreign Minister, told foreign diplomats and journalists there was no doubt that the outlawed African National Congress was behind recent township unrest.

Vigilante's motive doubted

Subway 'hero' faces 100-year sentence

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Bernhard Goetz, whose shooting of four black youths on the New York subway made him a bizarre celebrity, was charged here yesterday with attempted murder.

The way is clear at last for a proper analysis of an episode that has been stoked feverishly by axe-grinding journalists, lawyers and politicians and the stirred emotions of a city obsessed with its own violence.

Mr Goetz, aged 37, became a plaything of the press and television after he shot the youths in December, claiming that one of them had asked him for five dollars. Everywhere he goes he is mobbed by supporters and photographers.

His action instantly struck a chord. He was hailed as an avenging hero, the ordinary man who hits back against crime.



Mr Goetz: Indicted by second jury

Although his story is not especially remarkable in a heavily armed country where citizens commonly shoot at robbers, Mr Goetz has been carried on an unstoppable wave of publicity and his action is a national and international talking point.

In New York, a city fascinated by itself, the Goetz story is the predominant stuff of headlines, saloon bar talk and the opinions of philosopher-cabbies.

There was widespread approval of the action of a Grand Jury which in January charged him with illegal possession of a gun, but would not charge him with murder.

But his image as a man who pulled out his gun in self-defence in a subway system plagued by muggers was denied by a revelation that he had shot two of the youths in the back.

It was also revealed, in Mr Goetz's own statement to the police, that after his first burst of firing he approached one youth, who had slumped on a seat, and shot him again, saying "you don't look so bad; here's another one".

This remark was a significant factor in his appearance before a second Grand Jury, an unusual step. This time the 23-strong jury, meeting in secret, agreed that he should be charged on four counts of attempted murder. It carries a maximum 25-year prison term.

Deputy to Kadar named to ease succession

From Roger Boyes, Budapest

James Kadar, the veteran Hungarian party leader, yesterday went some way to assuaging his countrymen's fears by pledging his economic reform policy would continue after his death or retirement.

Mr Kadar, aged 72, was addressing some 1,000 delegates to the Hungarian Communist Party congress in a winding-up speech that summarized all the key issues raised in four days of debate: Concern about inflation, about eroding living standards, the East-West technology gap, the housing problem and the future of economic reform. Foreign leaders, he said, "Sometimes put questions about whether (our) present... course will continue. On the experiences I gathered here, I say that this course will last long."

But he also had concessions to make to headline critics - a trade union leader, Sándor Gaspar, for example, who attacked the way price rises were being implemented - by promising to tighten controls on the newly rich.

A Politburo reshuffle underlined concerns about the future of the economic reform. Mr Karoly Nemeth, aged 62, the Politburo member in charge of party organization, was appointed the formal deputy to

Mr Kadar, with the aim of making a succession smoother. He will also share the leader's workload.

The congress also brought the Budapest party chief, Mr Karoly Grosz, into the Politburo. At 55 he qualifies as young blood, and is sometimes described as a hardliner.

In fact he tries to align his loyalty to Kadarist economic reform with day-to-day worries about the standard of living that come to his notice as head of the capital's Communist Party organization. He is already tipped as a potential successor to Mr Kadar.

One aspect of the Kadar reform is that workers can form private groups, rent equipment from their factories and then work in the evenings at higher rates negotiated with the factory management.

Critics have pointed out that productivity during standard working hours is very low, and then takes on superhuman dimensions as soon as the workers turn the lathe for profit.

Mr Kadar defended the arrangement explicitly, but said it should be more closely supervised by party cells within the factories to stamp out illicit profiteering.

UK disappoints Delhi

Delhi (Reuters) - The Indian Government feels that the attitude of Britain and Pakistan towards the activities of what it calls "extremist elements" is unsatisfactory.

The Minister of State for External Affairs, Khurshed Alam Khan, said in a written parliamentary reply yesterday that Delhi was closely watching the activities abroad of both Sikh and Kashmiri extremists.

Asked whether British and Pakistani authorities were helping separatist groups, he said: "The attitude of these governments is unsatisfactory." He did not give details.

● ISLAMABAD: Pakistani military authorities have freed more than 40 political prisoners in Punjab and North-West Frontier provinces (Reuters reports).

"Effective briefing is vital if people are to work as a team, and it's an essential part of my job to do it properly."

David Ramshaw's ability to communicate well with his sales team could have a lot to do with the success he's met in his career.

He's Area Sales Manager for a firm of textile manufacturers, responsible for a team dealing with a sizeable part of the North-East.

Yet despite his job responsibilities, at the weekend David takes on another, equally demanding role - as a Territorial Army Officer.

"Okay - it's very time consuming. But I get twice as much out of the TA as I put in. And I keep fitter and more mentally alert."

David earned his commission whilst he was still a student.

Most of the time his responsibilities are in the North East.

One day they could be further afield.

The selection processes for Officer training are pretty stringent, and he'd be the first to tell you how challenging the training can be.

But today he's a Lieutenant in the 101st Northumbrian Field Regiment in charge of an Artillery Troop.

Obviously it's not something you'd undertake lightly.

The TA represents a third of the Army's strength, and in the event of war David would be briefing his men in battle conditions alongside regular Army units.

There are plenty of different areas of responsibility in today's TA, every one of them as important as David's, and several different ways to become an Officer.

Like David, some people are selected

to come in as potential Officers, whilst others start as soldiers.

If you think you have the fitness and ability to take on a task like this and you're prepared to devote both yourself, and a fair part of your leisure time to it, we'd like to hear from you.

Your time commitment will be at least 6 weekends and 2 weeks camp per year, plus some weekday evenings.

You'll be well paid for your time of course.

But like David, you'll probably find that the camaraderie and sense of service you get from TA life brings a reward that goes way beyond the simply financial.

Officer Find out more: If you are between 18 and 28 years of age and think you have the abilities we're looking for, complete the coupon and post it to Major Nigel Ley, (Dept. T1F), Duke of York's H.Q., Centre Block, Chelsea, SW3 4SG or contact your nearest TAVR Association. (We're in the phone book under 'Army').

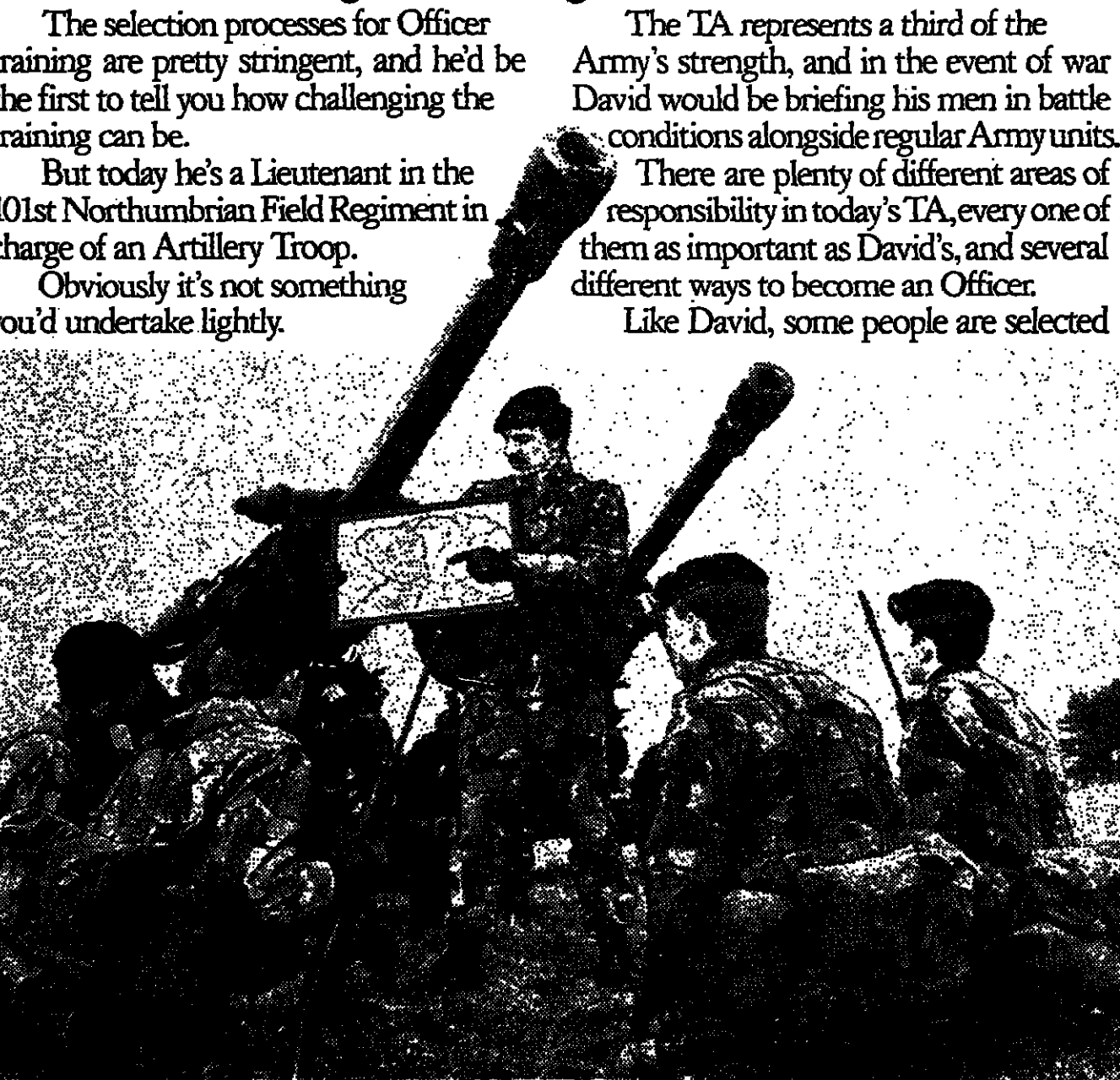
Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ County _____ Age _____

Educational Qualifications _____

The Territorials



They'd be a lot higher if he didn't mention his disability.

Because he'll be lucky to get an interview once that's on his application form.

One man that we know of had 50 job applications rejected in a row.

Until he didn't mention his disability.

He then received 12 interviews out of the next 35 applications.

Yet even if the disabled get an inter-

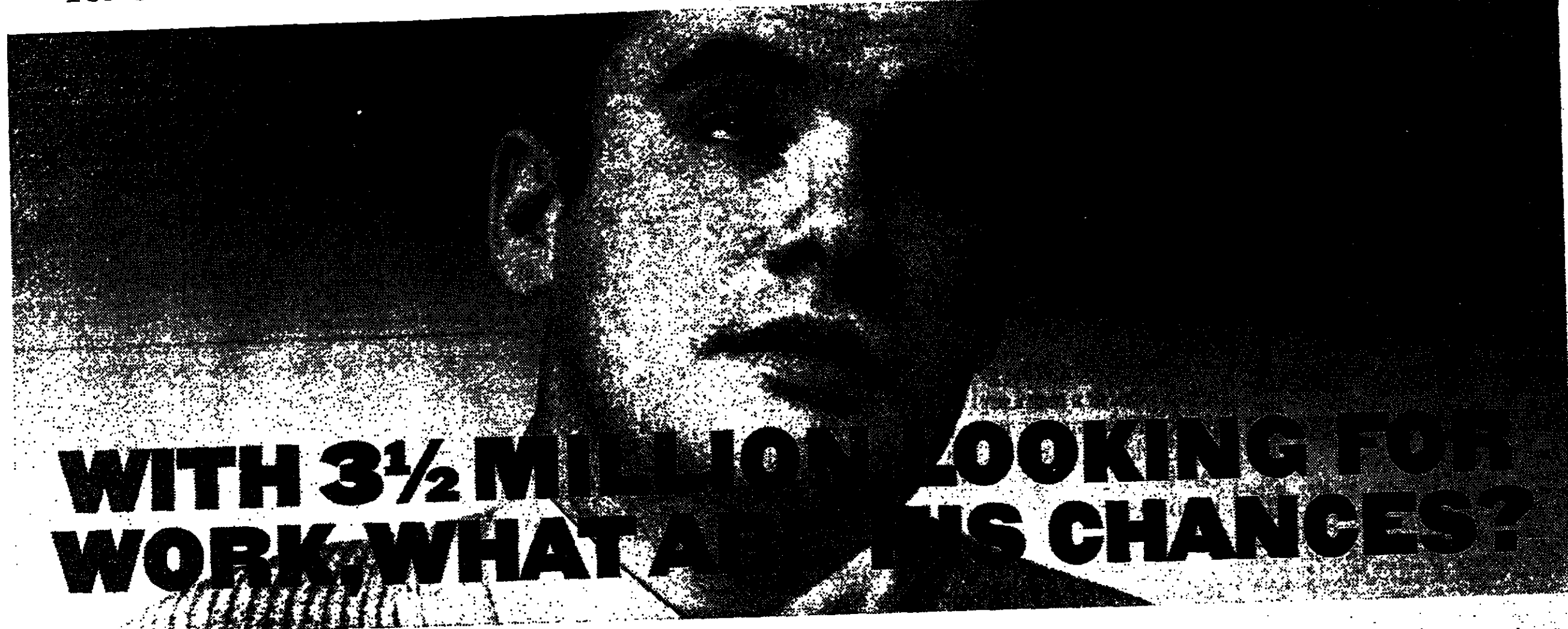
able through the Manpower Services Commission.

And you could be breaking the law if you don't employ them.

Because if you have over 20 people in your company then 3% of your workforce should be disabled.

Not that the law alone is powerful enough to overcome prejudice.

Which is why the GLC has set up



view, a lot of the time is taken asking how they'd cope.

They'll be asked in great detail how they'd get to work if they had a puncture. Or how they'd be able to reach a particular filing system. (No thought is given to locating the filing system in a different place.)

But with 3½ million able-bodied to choose from, why should you as an employer consider someone with a disability?

Firstly, many disabilities don't affect a person's ability to do the job.

An artificial leg is no barrier to being a draughtsman. Nor is deafness a handicap to programming a computer.

What's more, it's been found that people with disabilities actually take less time off through illness.

Simply because they're glad to be given a job.

And their disability often means that they're able to use their other senses more efficiently.

For example, the blind can have a more developed sense of touch or hearing. So for some jobs they might actually be better equipped.

Admittedly, it might cost you a small investment to accommodate them, but Government funding is avail-

the Disability Resource Team.

To encourage employers to operate an equal opportunities policy.

To give advice to the disabled themselves. As well as to other members of the community in positions of power.

Because even if disabled people are able to get a job, their problems are far from over.

The simplest of journeys is a major expedition. They're labelled fire risks in theatres and cinemas. Seen as obstacles in pubs and restaurants. Or restricted to off-peak hours in swimming pools.

Virtually imprisoning them in their own homes.

If you're an employer do give some consideration to employing the disabled. Or if you'd like advice write for our leaflet to GLC Disability Resource Team, Room 92, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Or telephone the GLC Hotline on 01-633 4400.

We'd also welcome enquiries from people with disabilities. We're not able to solve individual cases but we can give guidance.

If you do consider a disabled person for a job you'll sleep well at nights.

Not because you've been charitable.

But because you've made a wise business decision.

GLC. A DISABILITY SHOULDN'T BE A HANDICAP.

Raids on six cities claim 280 victims as Baghdad threatens new offensive

Baghdad (Reuters) - Iraq said yesterday its aircraft had attacked Iranian cities and towns and a "very large naval target" near Iran's main oil terminal. Iran's official media reported 33 dead and more than 250 wounded in 24 hours.

Official Iraqi newspapers meanwhile said that Baghdad was prepared to escalate the 34-month-old Gulf War unless Tehran accepts a comprehensive peace settlement.

A military spokesman said Iraqi jets raided Isfahan in central Iran and the western Iranian centres of Ilam, Salehabad, Tabriz, Baneh and Marivan. It's aircraft had also scored an "accurate and effective hit" on a "very large naval target", a term often used to refer to a tanker or merchant vessel.

Gulf shipping sources could not confirm the attack. Twenty-two ships have been hit this year, but many of Iraq's claims have not been confirmed.

The toll of 16 dead and 199 wounded in an air attack on Tehran on Wednesday was the highest reported in a single raid since Iraq began attacking the Iranian capital on March 11.

The Iranian news agency Irna said rockets fired by two Iraqi fighter-bombers completely destroyed a four-storey building

and other houses in a south-east Tehran suburb.

Tehran radio said Iraqi planes also killed 10 people and wounded 40 in Baneh. Four more died and 17 were wounded in Ilam, and four died in nearby Salehabad.

Baghdad newspapers yesterday quoted Taha Yassin Ramadan, first deputy Prime Minister and commander of the 650,000-man People's Army, as saying Iraqi forces would continue a steady build-up of troops and weapons unless Tehran responded to peace appeals.

● **OSLO:** A detailed survey of attacks on shipping in the northern Gulf shows that Sunday is the most dangerous day, with least risk on Friday and Saturday (Reuters reports).

The report, by the Oslo-based International Association of Independent Tanker Owners, said 35 tankers were attacked between March and December 1984, with Iraq making 19 assaults and Iran 16.

Most Iraqi attacks took place between 30 and 70 nautical miles south of Kharg Island, Iran's main oil terminal and itself a target of several raids.

Up to the end of 1984, 25 sailors had been killed or reported missing and a further 25 injured, according to the report.

"Most attacks took place on Sundays, gradually tailing off during the week and almost coming to a halt on Fridays and Saturdays," it said.

Iraqi attacks using Exocet air-to-surface missiles have been the most successful, and the 11 tankers damaged beyond repair were all hit in the engine room or bridge area by the missiles.

Iranian Maverick air-launched missiles could not be fired at night or in poor visibility. The vessels hit in 1984 that will never sail again represent some 2.4 million dead weight tonnes, about 10 per cent of the Allied merchant shipping sunk in the Second World War.

NEW YORK: Iraq is resisting demands that it re-enter into a partial truce with Iran and has vowed to continue the fighting until Tehran is either defeated or comes to the negotiating table (Zoriana Pysarsky writes).

Mr Riyadh al-Quasbi, Iraq's UN representative, said Iran was unwilling to commit itself in writing to any limited ceasefire. "For Iraq it is either peace or all-out war," he said.

He denied Iranian charges, confirmed by the United States, that Iraq had resorted to chemical weapons. "Iraq has never used chemical weapons," he said, "and never will."



Progress halted: Iranian prisoners await transport near the Al Hawizah marshes, scene of Iran's unsuccessful offensive north of Basra.

Extremists accuse writer of spying

Freed Briton held in chains

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

A man claiming to speak for an extremist Muslim organization that murdered two British diplomats in India and Greece last year, said yesterday that his group held Mr Alec Collett, the freelance British writer who was kidnapped south of Beirut on Monday, and demanded "the liberation of all Muslim freedom fighters from British imperialist jails".

The self-styled "revolutionary organization of socialist Muslims" - widely thought to be part of a Palestinian killer squad led by Abu Nidal - appears to want to exchange Mr Collett for three Palestinians imprisoned in Britain for the attempted assassination of the Israeli ambassador in London in 1982.

The caller, who telephoned a foreign news agency in Beirut yesterday morning, also accused Mr Collett of spying for British intelligence, an allegation that is going to cause deep concern for Britons still living in Lebanon.

The release of Mr Geoffrey Nash, a British scientist, by a group of Shia Muslims on Wednesday had earlier brought some hope that the wave of kidnappings of Westerners in the country might have ended.

Mr Collett, who was on assignment with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, was driving in a UN car when he was abducted by gunmen at Khaldé.

In New York, a UN spokesman said Mr Collett's captors - whom they would not identify - had given assurances that he was safe and receiving medicine for diabetes.

The UN has already ordered

non-essential staff, including Britons, to leave Lebanon, although some foreign employees will remain.

Yesterday's anonymous statement claimed that documents found on Mr Collett proved that he worked for British intelligence "with the rank of consul" (sic) and said that his work for the UN was a "cover-up" for spying activities. The telephone caller also gave figures from a "document" which in reality appears to be nothing more sinister than the number of a British passport.

The phone caller added that the movement "warns" the British authorities and all forces of unbelievers of the consequences of persisting in their aggressions and that "we will continue to chase and strike at whoever has a link with British imperialists - wherever they may be".

If this appears to place British citizens in even greater peril in Lebanon, it should none the less be realized that at least five kidnap groups have identified themselves in anonymous telephone calls to Beirut news agencies over the past four weeks and more than 20 in the past year. Some of them must be fake.

The case of Mr Nash, who told his own disturbing story in Beirut yesterday, is typical. His abduction - and that of Mr Brian Levick, a British businessman, and Mr Terry Anderson, the Association Press Bureau chief in Beirut - was at first claimed by "Islamic Jihad", which wants the release of Shia Muslims jailed in

Kuwait. But Mr Nash's captors identified themselves as members of the "khaibar brigade", a hitherto unknown group, which refused to make any demands at all.

Mr Nash's kidnappers had blindfolded him with tissues when they took him to an underground cell in Beirut on March 14 for a day they put chains round his legs and one hand. Several times they claimed he was an American diplomat.

Once they discovered he was British, however, they seemed to lose interest in their prisoner, although he spent much of his confinement in pitch dark, the only sound that of an air-conditioner hissing.

"When I got into the cell, they removed the Kleenex off my eyes," he said. "They used to feed me three meals daily, sometimes twice a day, salads, cheese, hamburgers and soft drinks... there was a mattress on the floor... I could hear or see anything. There were no lights in the cell. But I could see the shadows of them through the corridor light."

They days passed and one day one of them came to me and sat beside me on the mattress and gave me breakfast. I think he was the superior. I could tell from his voice. This man told me: "You want to go home? come on, you want to go home?" A hood was placed over Mr Nash's head and he was placed on top of a blanket in the boot of a car and driven for "several hours" before being released near his West Beirut home.

Alcoholism forces President to quit

From Stephen Taylor, Singapore

President Devan Nair of Singapore resigned yesterday after doctors' reports had disclosed that he is suffering from alcohol dependence. President Nair, aged 61, has been undergoing treatment at Singapore General Hospital since being rushed home from a holiday in Malaysia 10 days ago with what was described as liver failure.

In a statement dictated from his hospital bed and read to Parliament yesterday, he said the decision to resign was entirely his own. He regretted that he was unable to remain in office for the remainder of his



President Devan Nair: Being treated in hospital.

term, which expires on October 23. After the statement had been read, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister, told Parliament he had first learnt of the President's "secret problem" on March 15.

Only the President's immediate family had known, Mr Lee added, and had kept it a secret "in the mistaken belief" that it was in his best interests. Mrs Nair had since told him that she had wanted to confide in him many times since 1979, but could not bring herself to do so.

In another letter read to Parliament by Mr Lee, the President indicated he had realized he was an alcoholic last year.

President Nair was elected for a four-year term by Parliament in 1981 after being proposed by Mr Lee. A former trade union leader, his duties as head of state were largely ceremonial.

What was clearly a private problem became apparent during the President's private visit to Sarawak when erratic behaviour, with moments of lucidity being broken by confusion, alarmed his hosts. On March 15 his personal physician was asked to fly to Kuching, the Sarawak capital, to accompany him home.

Red Brigade claim death of lecturer

From John Earle, Rome

Six defendants at a trial in Venice yesterday of members of the Red Brigades started reading a communiqué claiming responsibility for their organization for Wednesday's killing in Rome of Signor Erio Tarantelli, a university lecturer, before being stopped by the judge.

The judge cut off the microphones after they announced: "The Red Brigades have relaunched with force their proposal of armed struggle for communism." The defendants succeeded, however, in getting their document appended to the trial records.

Universities in Italy suspended teaching yesterday in mourning for Signor Tarantelli. He was a lecturer in economics in Rome as well as a consultant to the Catholic trade union confederation CISL who helped to prepare legislation last year cutting the wage indexation scheme.

The three big union confederations, CISL, the Communist CGIL and the smaller UIL, which have been split over the indexation cuts, joined together in two-hour work stoppages. Signor Bettino Craxi, the Prime Minister, said after a meeting of Ministers that it was impossible to give everyone on terrorist death lists protection.

Bitter fights hit Spain's communists

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

Wracked by infighting, the Spanish Communist Party finds itself on the eve of a national conference of its leaders, beginning here today, weaker and more divided than at any time since it was legalized in 1977.

A bitter power struggle between the influential former Secretary-General, Señor Santiago Carrillo, and the current Secretary-General, Señor Gerardo Iglesias, has brought threats from at least three regional delegations to boycott the conference, and the danger for the party that yet another splinter group may be formed.

The party's parliamentary representation dropped in the 1982 election from 23 to four seats, after a steady decline in membership and voters.

In a storm of criticism set off by the electoral debacle and by massive defections, Señor Carrillo stepped down. Before he did so, the Basque Communist Party split off and lost much of its membership to other parties.

Last year, a pro-Moscow faction deserted the party and formed a new party under the leadership of Señor Ignacio Callego.

Señor Callego and his followers say Señor Iglesias has watered down the party's ideology.

Britain loses £140,000 in EEC fish swindle

A fish fiddle involving British and Polish trawlers cost the British Government £140,000 in the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg. The scheme, designed to avoid import duties on Polish fish, made a mockery of EEC fishing regulations, the court's advocate general said.

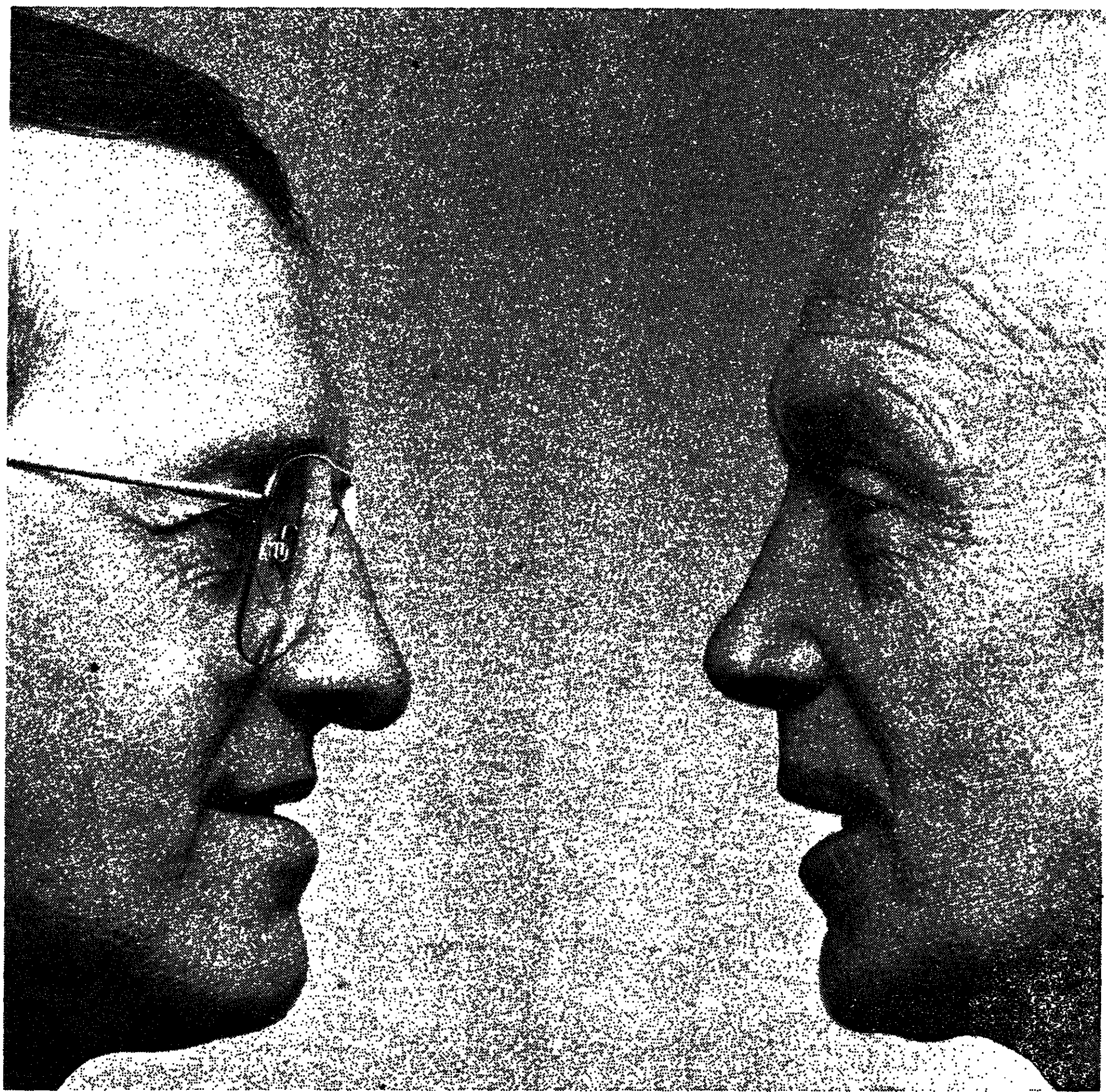
The court heard that Polish fishermen in the Baltic were avoiding EEC duties on catches by switching nets at sea with British trawlers.

Fish hauls were then landed

as EEC market fish and the two skippers would split the profits.

The Government's argument, that the catches were legally EEC fish because it was the British boat which hauled them, was rejected. The case was brought by the European Commission after a tip-off.

The Government was ordered to pay tax of £140,000 which should have been handed over for a consignment of 2,500 tonnes of cod netted by a Polish boat but hauled by a British vessel.



Even when you are hundreds of miles apart, it's still the best way to do business.

Fitting meetings into a busy diary can often be a real problem. Especially face to face in North America.

Now, however surprising it may seem, there's an answer. Videoconferencing from British Telecom International.

You can now have regular transatlantic meetings without disrupting your working day. And Videoconferencing enables you to bring

other people into the meeting, study charts, prototypes and models and even exchange documents.

To find out further details of how simple it is to carry out your meetings with North America without leaving the UK, contact Juliet Eckersley on 01-936 2488. Alternatively cut out the coupon for your free Videoconferencing information pack.

For more information, please return to: "International Videoconferencing" BTI room 613, FREEPOST, London EC1B 1JE.

Name _____ Position _____ Company _____

Address _____

Postcode _____ Telephone _____

British TELECOM International



CONFERRING

Low turnout expected as El Salvador votes again for old faces and labels

From John Carlin, San Salvador

Salvadoreans will greet this year's Easter holidays with more enthusiasm than usual for it will mark the end of a series of elections which will have had them voting four times in three years.

The final poll, on Sunday, is for a new legislative assembly. The general perception of the elections as a tedious ordeal means that voter turnout is expected to be lower, but the vote is crucial.

If the 60-seat assembly, El Salvador's parliament, remains in right-wing control - as it has been since 1982 - the Christian Democrat President, Sr José Napoleón Duarte, will be frustrated in his efforts to promote social change. A majority for the Christian Democrats, on the other hand, will arouse fears among right-wingers - including many army officers - that President Duarte will set El Salvador on the road to socialism.

The two-month election campaign, however, has been "dull and lacklustre" in the words of one diplomat. The faces remain the same and so does the slander. The issues are presented as brutally simplistic and there have been coherent proposals on for ways to combat the economic and social problems that sparked the five-year civil war in which 50,000 people have died and a million have been driven out of their homes.

The Christian Democrats' main rivals are Major Robert d'Aubisson's Republican Nationalist Alliance (Arena) and El Salvador's traditional right-wing rulers, National Conciliation (PCN), which have formed an electoral coalition. Their cooperation is not so much a reflection of shared political convictions as of a common perception that President Duarte will run amok without an Assembly that can

neutralize his legislative initiatives.

As in last year's presidential elections, the Christian Democrats have set out to characterize the right as "fascist", the right to brand the Christian Democrats as "communists". These labels are only dimly understood by El Salvador's largely illiterate, undernourished and bemused 4½ million population.

In full-page newspaper advertisements, Major d'Aubisson's Arena has been intimating that the street murders recently of a number of right-wing politicians were, after all, not the work of left-wing guerrillas, but of what the arena faithful call "the green squads" - green is the party colour for the Christian Democrats.

The Christian Democrats, in turn, have made much of tenuous suggestions that Arena has financed its campaign with money in the drug trade.

Senate setback for US aid to contras

Washington - The Reagan Administration has been given a first taste of congressional resistance to its desire to resume funding to the Nicaraguan "Contra" guerrillas as part of its campaign against the leftist Sandinista government (Christopher Thomas writes).

The Republican-controlled

Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted nine to eight to ban the use of foreign aid money for fighting the Nicaraguan government. The vote was designed to stop the Administration channelling money to the Contras through third countries. Administration officials have admitted that

some money has reached the guerrillas through Honduras and El Salvador.

The Administration plans to ask Congress after the Easter recess for \$4 million in aid to the rebels, which officials describe as "fundamental" to President Reagan's Central American policies.

Russia and US to play down death of officer

From Christopher Thomas Washington

High-level military discussions are to be held between the United States and the Soviet Union in Berlin over the fatal shooting of an American Army major in East Germany by a Russian guard. But on the political and diplomatic level it is clear that the superpowers intend to play down the incident.

American officials have conceded that Major Arthur Nicholson, a member of the US military liaison mission in East Germany, was using some form of an advanced camera when he was shot in the chest by the Russian. The Russians apparently exposed the film before American personnel arrived on the scene.

A senior State Department official said Major Nicholson had been photographing the inside of a Soviet military building through a window in an area that had been officially designated a "temporarily restricted area" by the Soviet Union until February 20.

American officials who briefed reporters in Washington seemed unclear about the ground rules for US soldiers challenged by Russian soldiers in East Germany. American forces who catch Russian military personnel in restricted areas have standing orders not to use force but to try to block the Russians' vehicle and apprehend them.

According to the Soviet Union, Major Nicholson was



Berlin tribute: Mrs Karen Nicholson (above left), widow of Major Nicholson (left) and their daughter, Jenny, at a memorial service for the major in Berlin.

challenged and then tried to escape. American officials denied he was challenged or that a warning shot was fired. Tass, the official Soviet news agency, said Major Nicholson had secretly approached a storage

building, opened a window and taken pictures.

The State Department said: "We have detained Soviets on many occasions in our own restricted areas. On March 20, two members of the Soviet

mission were detained in a temporarily restricted area.

A senior Administration official insisted that Major Nicholson was within his rights to take photographs under established "rules of the game"

Threat of Greek IMPs bedevils EEC summit

From Ian Murray Brussels

The ten EEC leaders meet in Brussels this afternoon, hoping that for the first time in a decade they can spend most of their spring summit making grand plans for the future rather than fighting over technical details.

By the time of the meeting they expect the foreign ministers to have sorted out the remaining major issues blocking the entry of Spain and Portugal. They know there is already agreement on the budget issues which have soured so many recent summits. Only the Greek problem remains.

Mr Andreas Papandreu, who is arranging his visit to Brussels between the vote in Athens and the inauguration of a new Greek president, is bringing with him a very expensive problem.

It is known in Community jargon as IMPs - Integrated Mediterranean Programmes. They were proposed by the European Commission in 1983 as a £4,000 million package to help Greece, Italy and France to face the effects of Spanish and Portuguese entry.

The Commission paper was virtually ignored until the December summit in Dublin, when Mr Papandreu said he would veto enlargement until the Greek share - about £1,500 million - was agreed.

There the matter stands. Whatever the success of the foreign minister in deciding how many Spanish fishing boats can enter Community waters, or how much Portugal should contribute to the EEC budget, he is bound to press his case again.

M Jacques Delors, the Commission President, is very optimistic that the enlargement negotiations will succeed. Spain and Portugal are approaching them with an open mind, he says. France, the EEC country with the most outstanding objections, is "disposed to make an effort."

But he is much less sanguine about IMPs. With Britain still not convinced that there is any case at all for more than a token payment, agreement seems very difficult. Mr Papandreu has already shown he can withstand EEC pressure, though he might find it more difficult to deny pleas from the socialist governments of Spain and Portugal.

But since the summit will not want to be bogged down by IMPs, the question might well be put out for expert review while heads of government peer into the EEC's future.

Mrs Thatcher is said to be particularly pleased with the Commission's paper on the economic and social situation. It emphasises the need for moderate wage settlements and support for small companies.

Chancellor Kohl will be pleased that West Germany's preoccupation with the environment is recognised, in a paper making improvement in this area "A top Community priority."

There will also be extra attention on the paper calling for improvement in the EEC's technological base. M Delors said yesterday that among research projects it should consider funding were those linked to "Star Wars": the issue could provoke considerable argument.

Leading article, page 15

Pit victory claimed by Scargill

From Richard Owen Moscow

Mr Arthur Scargill yesterday told Russians that the miners' strike had politicized thousands of young British men and women "to a degree that seemed unbelievable only two or three years ago". The struggle itself had been the 12-month strike's most important achievement, "a brilliant victory", the National Union of Mineworkers' leader said in *Truth*, the Soviet trade union daily.

He gave the interview during his visit to Moscow on Monday and Tuesday for talks with Soviet Union officials. He refused to tell British correspondents where he was staying and Soviet officials declined to pass on interview requests. Mr Scargill said he was in Moscow to prepare for an international miners' conference.

He told *Truth* he wanted to thank Soviet workers for their moral and material support during the miners' "historic struggle", but emphasized that workers in America, Australia and Western Europe had also given aid. The dispute "the most prolonged national strike in history" had had achievements which should not be underestimated, including the fact that pit closures and job losses imposed by the National Coal Board "on the orders of the Government" had not been carried out. Seventy per cent of the strike's aims had been achieved.

Mr Scargill made no mention of miners who had opposed the strike.

Athens Opposition may challenge poll's legality

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The Conservative Opposition in Greece is threatening to challenge the legality of today's presidential election in Parliament, if the Socialist Government resorts to methods of dubious legitimacy to elect its candidate, Mr Christos Sartzetakis, the supreme court judge.

Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, leader of New Democracy, the Conservative main opposition grouping, said his party would refuse to recognize Mr Sartzetakis as president of Greece if he obtained the required minimum of 180 votes thanks only to the controversial vote of Mr Yiannis Alevras. Parliament's Socialist Speaker, who is acting president.

Parliament's Socialist-Communist majority ruled last week that Mr Alevras was entitled to vote despite his interim role as president after Mr Karamanlis's resignation. But New Democracy refuses to accept this ruling and invokes the contrary opinion of the country's top constitutional experts.

To overcome this difficulty, the Socialist Government during last Saturday's inconclusive voting round used unusual

methods to ensure there were no defections. It imposed ballot papers of different colours, grouped its deputies by constituencies to ensure maximum surveillance and even positioned a new gang of ushers at strategic points around the chamber.

The result of what should have been a secret vote last Saturday was 181 in favour of Mr Sartzetakis - 164 from the Socialists, 12 from the Communists, and five from independents. Mr Alevras did not vote.

Mr Mitsotakis, whose 112 deputies abstained, urged the Government to desist from such tricks and agree that voting should take place behind a screen. The idea was indignantly rejected as "an insult to Parliament".

The New Democracy leader said his party would reserve its position on the election's legality if coloured ballot papers were used again. Jurists said this could lead to constitutional chaos if, for instance, the Opposition were to question the new president's right to sanction or promulgate legislation.

Massacre case dropped

Avacucho (Reuter) - The Peruvian Government has absolved Indian villagers accused of hacking to death eight local policemen in the Andes two years ago.

The prosecutor, Señor Oscar Guerrero, said this week that he was dropping charges against the 17 accused peasants because their six-month trial had failed to provide sufficient evidence.

Court officials called for order as widows of the killed newsmen burst into tears,

witnesses said. Judge Hermenegildo Ventura, presiding, who was repeatedly hinted that the military might be linked to the massacre, asked the prosecutor to again press charges. But local prosecutors said they had no plans to do so.

The four journalists and four photographers were killed while on a human rights investigation in Uchuraccay, 390 miles south-east of the capital on January 26, 1983. The court heard testimonies from 24 witnesses.



TAKING ONE GIANT LEAP FOR MANKIND IS NOW AN EVERYDAY EVENT.

From March 30th, the most modern fleet in the world flies nonstop from London to Singapore every day.

SINGAPORE AIRLINES

Threat of
reek IMPs
bedevils
EC summit
From Ian Murray
Brussels

EC leaders meet in
this afternoon hoping
to spend most of the
day on the summit making
plans for the future rather
than over technical
issues blocking
the summit. There is already
a budget crisis so many
are worried that the Greek
President, Karamanlis, will
cancel his visit to the
summit in 1993.
The summit is being held
in the capital, Athens, and
will be attended by
the heads of state or
government of the 12
member states and
the President of the
European Commission.
The summit is expected
to last for about 10 days.
The summit is expected
to be a success and
will lead to a new
stage in the development
of the European Union.

The summit is expected
to be a success and
will lead to a new
stage in the development
of the European Union.
The summit is expected
to be a success and
will lead to a new
stage in the development
of the European Union.
The summit is expected
to be a success and
will lead to a new
stage in the development
of the European Union.

tion may
s legality

dropped

The disappearing children of Peru

Mountain people of the Andes are caught in the middle of a deadly battle between government and guerrilla forces.

Caroline Moorehead reports on an ominous development

In the middle of one April night in 1983, a group of 30 armed men, plainclothes members of the police, broke into a house in Ayacucho in the Peruvian Andean highlands and dragged out Norma Quispe. She was 16. They took her to Los Caballeros military barracks, stripped her and plunged her into a tub of cold water; later they beat her. At 6.30 that morning, she was moved to the local headquarters of the security police. People watching in the street reported that her body was covered in black bruises.

Norma Quispe was fortunate. A year later, she was allowed to go home. In the space of a few days last month nine schoolchildren, the youngest aged 14, were removed from their homes in and around Ayacucho. Although all were taken

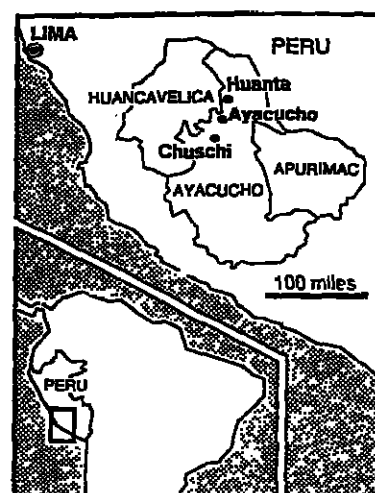
into custody by army or marine officers, the authorities now deny that they were ever arrested. It is highly likely that none will ever be seen again. The official number of people who have disappeared in this largely inaccessible mountain area in the last two years is more than a thousand - the true figure is certainly much higher. Many are children.

These disappearances of young people in Peru's remote departments of Ayacucho, Apurimac and Huancavelica are a particularly tragic illustration of the plight of those caught in the crossfire when armed forces and guerrillas clash. Today to be young in Ayacucho is to be a terrorist suspect. Norma Quispe's crime was to own a record of "subversive tapes" which her family

claimed were nothing other than traditional folk songs.

The war between guerrillas and army in Peru is relatively new and remains confined at present to 13 of the country's 148 provinces; but it has caused brutality and violations of human rights on a scale never before experienced in Peru. In May 1980, the country held its first presidential elections since 1968, when a coup brought in 12 years of military rule. A model constitution drafted by civilians in the late 1970s looked set to herald a mostly democratic future. UN covenants on freedom had been respected, and agrarian reform was under way.

Election day was the time chosen by a terrorist group calling itself Sendero Luminoso, "Shining Path", to give warning of its existence. By



Bereft wives and mothers (left) hold up pictures of the missing members of their families. Above: the areas where the tragedies are occurring

blowing up the ballot boxes in the remote mountain village of Chuschi. As President Fernando Belaunde Terry - returned from many years in exile teaching in the United States - began his five-year term, Sendero Luminoso settled down to a steady programme of bombing: government offices, electricity towers, bridges. What singled out this group from other terrorist organizations is that they had - and have never, issued a clear manifesto.

Almost all that is known about Sendero Luminoso is that it was born in Abimael Guzman's philosophy department at Ayacucho university, probably in the middle or late 1960s; that it is loosely Maoist in its beliefs and that it is said to subscribe to an economic policy of cutting off the cities and making the countryside self-sufficient similar to Pol Pot's (a policy unworkable by the high mountain people, who live by herding and trading their beasts in the plains).

During 1980 and 1981 Sendero Luminoso went right on bombing. Then in the spring of 1982, they turned to attacking foreign business concerns and diplomats in Lima, and to making sudden attacks on mountain villages. In one such attack they seized a local dignitary,

assembled the villagers and, after a mock trial, summarily executed him in the village square. They began killing policemen and "exploiters" - labour leaders, merchants, landlords. Towards the middle of 1982 Ayacucho jail, an old-fashioned mud fort in the centre of the town, containing some 300 terrorist suspects and 100 drug offenders, was raided. All the guerrillas escaped.

Headless and deformed bodies have turned up in mass graves

Up to that point the government's response had been to deploy the civil guard's elite counter-insurgency force, the Battalion Sinchi, and to pass a new anti-terrorist law. Suspects were arrested, held, tortured, but their families knew where they were. After the jail break, everything changed. By the end of 1982 nine of the highland provinces were under the rule of a politico-military command, and had been declared an emergency zone. Army

and navy forces arrived; a curfew was imposed. "Disappearances" began.

Since that day many people have been taken by the army. A few, bearing signs of torture, have reappeared. The bodies of others, headless, naked, deformed beyond recognition, have turned up in the mass graves of the valleys around Ayacucho. Apart from the young, those taken include teachers and a few professional people; the rest are peasant farmers, living in remote areas of particularly intense Sendero Luminoso activity. Leaders of communities and labour organizations are frequent targets.

Any degree of relationship, real or assumed, to a suspect, is often enough: young children, some barely able to talk, have "disappeared" with their mothers. Wives, held around a set of clothes and a pair of shoes, laid ceremoniously out as on a body, are familiar memorials to the missing.

Most tragic perhaps is the fate of those who fall victim to the violence of both sides. Members of Sendero Luminoso plant flags on the houses of villagers, warning that they will kill anyone who removes them; the national guard arrives and arrests all those living in houses with flags. In

Lucanamarca district, some months ago, 67 people were "executed" by Sendero Luminoso; a few days later a combined army, police and marine operation reported killing 69 "terrorists" in the same district. How many were innocent villagers no one could say.

On another occasion seven dead dogs were hung by Sendero Luminoso from the bandstand of a village, with the names of those accused of collaboration; those same "collaborators" were later arrested by the civil guard. Community patrols, appointed by political military chiefs, now do their share of arrests and executions.

What is happening in Ayacucho is unusually well documented. The province's troubles have finally aroused national anxiety. Human rights organizations are now helping families draw up petitions for their missing relatives. The 70 dossiers on the children make painful reading. A long letter and report sent to Peru by Amnesty International has received widespread publicity. More than anyone, however, it is the parents of the children who are now clamouring urgently for attention. This form of violence is new to Peru, they say, and they are not yet prepared to give up hope.



Boris Yucacalla, 14, detained in October 1983 when leaving home on an errand to buy sugar, has not been seen since. Police deny he was ever arrested.



Both Yuri Simbrón Simbrón, 14, and Mansilla Simbrón, 17 (pictured above right), were dragged barefoot and partially dressed by the civil guard



from their houses in the middle of the night in October 1983. The last their parents heard was that they were in the navy's detention centre at Huanta.

MEDICAL BRIEFING

The face of danger



Teaching a child who cannot read to differentiate between harmless and dangerous products such as lemonade and bleach is difficult, although manufacturers have made attempts to overcome the temptations by printing warning labels. Red triangles, crosses, snakes and skulls have all been tried. The problem is that although young children can be taught their significance - particularly the simple shapes - they quickly forget what they stand for.

Robert Grievie and Eileen Williams - from the University of Western Australia, Perth - have been experimenting with red crosses and a rather different symbol - the unhappy face of a crying child. They wanted to find out whether a group of children, who could not read, could remember what they meant.

The research showed that, although the children could initially grasp what both indicated with equal ease, within a week a significant number had completely forgotten what the red cross warned. (On the other hand, none of them forgot what the unhappy face meant.)

This seems like a job for an enterprising printer who could produce sheets of sticky labels with unhappy faces for parents to place on potentially risky objects. If not, circular labels and a pen might do the trick.

Heart relief
The common idea that the hard-driving, stressed executive ("Type A" personality) is more likely than his easy-going laid-back ("Type B") counterpart to get a heart attack is being undermined. A number of reports have suggested that "Type A" personality may be as dangerous as smoking or high blood cholesterol.

But a new study, reported in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, says that over 500 "Type A" men who had had a heart attack were no more likely than their "Type B" contemporaries to die within three years.

Hostility and unexpressed anger could still worsen heart disease, but these are not necessarily "Type A" characteristics.



Screen test for mother-to-be and unborn child

When a scan scares

Specialists are concerned that detecting physical abnormalities in unborn children with ultrasound scans may create months of anxiety for parents.

Deciding how severe a defect is and what surgery may be needed are impossible until after the birth. If doctors are unsure of the outcome, parents are more likely to be confused than reassured.

These doubts have been raised by two groups of researchers writing in a recent issue of *The Lancet*. Mr Peter Raine, neonatal surgeon in Glasgow, points out that doctors are seeing the results of a fairly new technique. "We cannot always say what the baby's condition is like - what the outcome at birth will be. Neither can we conceal the information. The diagnosis will be made when both doctors and

mother are looking at the screen."

As a result, mothers will know they are carrying an abnormal baby, sometimes as early as the 20th week of their pregnancy.

But Mr Mervyn Griffiths, neonatal surgeon at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, stressed that knowledge of an abnormality can usually be put to good use.

"Telling parents their child might need an emergency operation can be reassuring if handled sensitively. Surgeons and paediatricians can be alerted in advance and be prepared to intervene immediately after birth."

"That's much better than a flat panic when problems come to light at the moment of birth", says Mr Griffiths.

Risk that's not worth it



Women who delay having a family until they are over 35 - when they have the option of having children earlier - are putting themselves and their children at unnecessary risk.

This is the view of Dr Gillian Craig who spent many years as a medical adviser to the Family Planning Association. She believes there is a reluctance in medical circles to spell out the dangers in case they frighten women, but Dr Craig says that underestimates the intelligence of the women involved, who are quite capable of making an informed decision.

The first problem is infertility. Two per cent of couples where the wife is 16 to 19 are

infertile, while in the 40 to 44 age band this rises dramatically to 16 per cent.

The risk of complications in pregnancy and delivery also rises in older age groups. Women of 35 or older face at least five times the risk of death of women aged 20 to 24 and this doubles again after 40.

The hazards for children of older mothers are genetic: heart defects, cleft palate and Down's syndrome are the most common. The risk of having a child with Down's syndrome at the age of 40 is approximately one in 100 compared with only one in 1,000 below the age of 25.

Dr Craig stresses that the high standards of obstetric care can prevent the worst problems developing. Her advice is mainly directed at women balancing careers and children.

Easier breathing hope for smokers



The lung disease emphysema can be devastating. As the pictures of Soviet leader Chernenko taken just before his death demonstrated, it can leave the sufferer barely enough energy to speak. Around 2 per cent of emphysematics inherit the disease and a tiny proportion develop it as a complication of other problems such as asthma. But for the majority, which means thousands of sufferers in the UK, the disease is caused by smoking.

The smoker is usually 50 or 60 before the tell-tale signs of emphysema develop. The characteristic breathlessness results because areas of lung become useless as means of passing oxygen into the blood. It can be temporarily relieved by breathing pure oxygen. This doesn't tackle the underlying problem, however, and ties the sufferer to the home because the oxygen usually comes in heavy bottles or via a cumbersome oxygen concentrator.

Now US scientists may be on the brink of finding a more effective treatment. Doctors at the

National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute have discovered why smokers get emphysema.

They think tobacco smoke inactivates a protein (alpha-1-antitrypsin), which normally protects the lung tissues by blocking the action of another naturally occurring protein, elastase, which would otherwise eat away at the fabric of the lung.

The Americans have genetically engineered a version of alpha-1-antitrypsin which is not destroyed by smoke but which, in laboratory tests at least, can combat elastase.

Discussing the findings in London recently Dr Ronald Crystal of the institute said the only cure for smoking-related emphysema was never to smoke in the first place and he denied any immediate prospect of a treatment.

Still, in theory, injections of the genetically engineered protein could help stop lung destruction. A similar artificial product has already been tried on patients with encouraging results.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

The Good Fool Guide to April

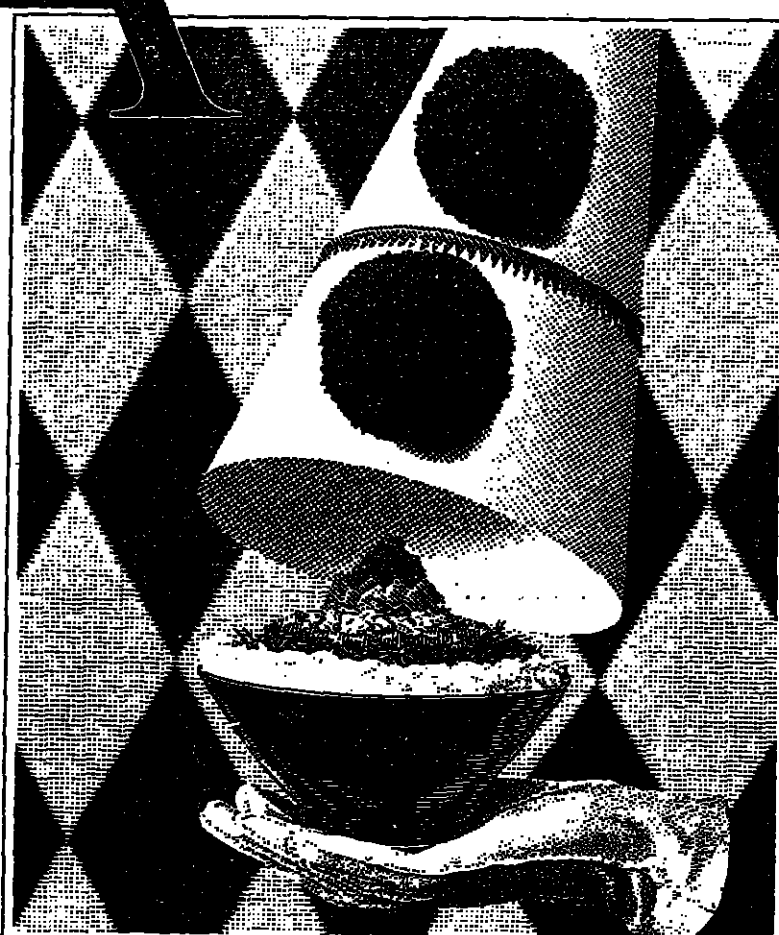
In the April/May issue of *A la carte*... These foolish things range from Rogue Champagnes to Meringue Microwave, while foolproof recipes include Sauce Hollandaise, Mexican Sorbets and naturally, some Vegetable Fools.

Also, the art of the post-theatre supper, the ideal picnic for Glyndebourne, a refreshing taste of white-leaf chicory from Jane Grigson, and Paul Levy tries to fast away his past.

Plus a modern designer-restaurant by David Hicks, the best of the goat's cheese, and the grapes behind some grand Burgundies.

A la carte

APRIL/MAY 1985 £3.50



SAVOURY FOOLS AND FOOLPROOF SAUCES
MEXICAN PUDDINGS, MICROWAVE MERINGUES

It's more fun eating
A la carte -
OUT NOW

SPECTRUM

Achieving fame and fortune is the aspiration of many, but only a few make it. Alan Franks looks at a new book which asked the famous to reveal their success stories

Living life on top of the pile

Success is wasted on the talented, just as youth is wasted on the young. This, at least, is the view of those many gifted failures who have been passed over by the goddess of luck.

The trouble with one man's success is that it requires the failure of 50 more. Our society has made it painfully plain that celebrity, whether commercial or artistic, can only be achieved at the expense of rivals' obscurity.

Edward de Bono's new book, *Tactics, The Art and Science of Success*, is a sad corroboration of that truth. And since luck is so often the wet nurse of success, his very title is a contradiction in terms. Sadder still is his acceptance of the notion that success is mainly a fiscal phenomenon. The man who once thought laterally is now thinking colaterally.

How else can we explain his concentration on those who have made a pile for themselves during the ascent to the top of the professional tree, rather than on those who have risen in the less public vocations? Whether he meant to or not, de Bono bears out the ghastly Victorian proverb that "nothing succeeds like success".

De Bono needs celebrities to sell his book. And here they are in profusion: sportsmen, industrialists and artists, from Virginia Wade to Sir Clive Sinclair and David Bailey.

Success has always been, and will continue to be, a source of pleasure to those who have it, and a cause for sorrow to those who do not.

MICKEY DUFF

Boxing promoter



I went straight out to a co-box in the stadium and I called Terry Lawless. And I said: "Terry, this is the time. We must not miss it!" Because that fight, and the previous fight, the champion had taken with Terry's permission. Terry had said: "As long as you keep us number one contender we'll let you make a voluntary defence." Because Terry wanted John Stracey to fight for the championship only when he thought he could win it. He didn't just want to say: "He fought for the championship."

So I phoned Terry and said: "We mustn't let the bastard get away now. Next time he fights, anybody will lick him. He's suddenly an old man." Terry said: "are you absolutely sure?" He's very careful. And I said: "Yes, I'm sure as I ever will be. He's now ready for the taking."

And we went to Mexico. We managed to get fairly neutral officials, and everything else as well as we could make it under the circumstances. And that is the best example I can give you of doing the right thing at the right time.

If I offer him (Terry) a boxer who's on his way up — an opponent who's on his way up, that is — and I haven't seen the opponent, he'll drive me crazy. He'll check records and check records. And he'll phone 50 different people all over the world who've seen the boxer before he'll say yes or no.

But if I tell him I've seen him and the record looks OK, that's the end of it. That's the type of relationship to build up between a matchmaker and a manager.

Not in my wildest dreams could I have believed when I was a kid and used to see Jack Solomons coming out of his office that one day I'd be one of his successors. It was beyond my comprehension. My ambition? To make a living without doing a mundane job. I don't think it went any further than that. But ambition is a funny thing. It grows with success.



STING

Lead singer of The Police

I probably have lost a lot of friends, or burnt a lot of friends, in some cases very badly. I've always justified it by the level of my success. There is a certain amount of guilt in success, obviously. But then, if you look at my background, I wouldn't suggest to anyone that I would have ended up a 30-year-old millionaire living in a Georgian mansion in Hampstead, owning racehorses, and with a record-buying public in millions.

And therefore there is a certain amount of "You don't actually deserve this", the feeling that you must have done it by some kind of Byzantine trickery. You can end up really hating yourself for that sort of trickery. It's another ingredient of self-destruction. This is particularly true in rock 'n' roll, which is such a transient thing.

A certain amount of inspiration, and the enjoyment of what you do. That's the prime mover. But then again there is what you might call strategy, where you look at the market and see what sells, and you see what image is required. To a certain extent you taper your creativity to that particular model. That is not to say that

you have to compromise what you do. In a sense, we were very lucky, in what we actually felt like doing coincided, historically, with what the market felt like buying.

In a sense, you see, the upheaval that punk rock had caused within the industry brought total confusion: the executives in the industry didn't have a clue what was happening, and they were terrified for their jobs. They were too old for it; they didn't understand what was going on; they felt isolated by the phenomenon. And they were really trying anything. We came in on the back end of a tidal wave of revolution — opportunists that we were — which is why I talk about strategy. We flew a flag of convenience which was: "We are marketable, yet we are part of this new revolution; take us on. We will succeed and you will succeed accordingly."

Which is exactly what happened. We became the biggest-selling act in the world inside three years.

DAVID BAILEY

Photographer



There was Terry Donovan and Mick Jagger and Terry Stamp, and Jean (Shrimpton), of course. This little group had no idea that the scene of Swinging London, or whatever, was in the making. In a way we were doing it without knowing. To us, we were just like kids having fun.

The visual thing happened a bit before the music. The music at that time was Adam Faith and Cliff Richard, but the mini-skirt was partly Jean's legs. I used to pull the skirt up higher and higher every time I did a picture, and Vogue used to air-brush it down. And the more they air-brushed it down, the more I put it up. Suddenly it became acceptable that you could wear a skirt up to your knickers.

You take a risk every time you take a picture. You make a decision — it's all about making decisions. I've enormous admiration for Kubrick and Spielberg, who have got to make so many decisions at an enormous cost. It's bad enough when I've got a small thing and it's costing, say, £30,000 a day. It takes enormous mental strength.

They're not all spontaneous decisions. Initially, you think about these decisions a great deal. First (in fashion), I ask what the clothes are, and then we decide where to go. I mean, I used to just call it Italian. I need a large format 5 x 4 camera to do that. One decision leads to the next. You've got to plan things. You can't just wake up and say: "What am I going to do today?"

Nice. So then they phoned back 10 minutes later and said: "We don't like the idea of Nice because the clothes don't fit in." I think, because they're Italian, it would be easier to go to a city in Italy; so I say Venice, and what I'll do is do double exposures, so that the girl will be inside a decadent hotel and then I'll go out and do pictures outside and double expose them, so that we'll have to do, and that in a way has decided the camera for me. I need a large format 5 x 4 camera to do that. One decision leads to the next. You've got to plan things. You can't just wake up and say: "What am I going to do today?"

MY SECRET FOR SUCCESS

CHRIS BONNINGTON, Mountaineer:

"Be clear about what you want to achieve. Plan it out as well as you possibly can."

JARVIS ASTAIRE, promoter, property developer:

"Always let the man you're doing business with make some money."

MALCOLM FORBES, Forbes Magazine:

"For success, you can't beat parent-picking."

VERITY LAMBERT, Thorn EMI:

"Learn as much as you can about the nuts and bolts of what you're doing."

DIANE VON FURSTENBERG, fashion tycoon:

"Go for it. Just go for it and stick to it."

MIKE BREARLEY

Ex-England cricket captain and psychoanalyst:

"I want to counteract any built-in defeatism very hard."

SIR TERENCE CONRAN, Mathercare/Habitat:

"Never get to a state where things are spinning out of control."

MARGERY HURST, Brook Street Bureau:

"Have a good honest relationship with your staff."

LORD PENNOCK, Ex-president CBI:

"Convince other people that you have integrity; therefore you have it."

NOLAN BUSHNELL, Inventor:

"Do things that are fun. Work hard and play hard."

VIRGINIA WADE, tennis champion:

"Treat yourself as you would your own best friend."

I wouldn't say that we ever kowtowed. We were just there at the right time. But now we do have almost total freedom, artistically. We can do what we like. Look at the irony of my singing a 1930s song, *Spread a Little Happiness*, which goes completely against the grain: it became Number One; it's fun to be able to do that. But if I'd done that at first I wouldn't have stood a chance.

Obviously I have spent five years polishing and honing an image. First of all, looking the right way was terribly important. Then saying the right things, giving coherent answers to intelligent questions. It did strike me as odd that one of the first serious interviews I did involved my opinion on nuclear fission. Luckily, I knew about it and gave a fairly coherent answer. But I thought — how funny: all I did was sing a song, and here I am answering questions like this. The other week, for example, I was being asked what I thought about Lebanon. But I suppose that if I do have a forum, for whatever reason, then I have a responsibility to say something and to think about it carefully.

According to Jon Jory, ATL's producing director, there are never more than 25 possible scripts from the annual haul of some 2,000; and therefore the festival does not enjoy the

Evangelical Christianity goes marching on

luxury of thematic or stylistic programming. What gets on simply amounts to the pick of the available work, and it is no responsibility of Mr Jory if this generally turns out to be naturalistic and domestically blinkered. Reviewers desperate for a theme once seized on the recurring presence of offstage dogs as a crucial bonding element; and no doubt this reviewer is falling into the same trap in saying that this year's programme represents Louisville's day of reckoning with the Almighty. This opinion, I admit, reflects the fact that the best show is a ready-made transfer from Atlanta, and owes nothing to ATL's play-development methods.

My first memory of Louisville is of switching on the bedroom television and seeing Colonel Sanders attributing his world-conquering fried chicken recipe to direct inspiration from God. The Colonel is no more, but evangelical Christianity goes marching on, relentlessly irrational, hypocritical and totally unsatisfiable — or so I thought until the Southern Theatre Conspiracy group hit Louisville with *Test Meeting*. This is the work of Rebecca Alworth, Larry Larson and Levi Lee, who also make up the acting company in telling a tale excessive even by Bible-belt standards. It follows the adventures of a close-knit family — evangelist father, Vietnam veteran son and simple-minded daughter.

Win Wells's *Gertrude Stein and a Companion*, which won a Fringe First Award at Edinburgh last August and was then seen at the Bush Theatre in January, is to be presented at the Hampstead Theatre for a four-week season beginning on April 16. Miriam Margolyes and Natasha Morgan play Gertrude Stein and Alice B. Toklas respectively.

THE ARTS: 1

Theatre
Irving Wardle in
Louisville, Kentucky

Disentangling religion from human tyranny

The marvellous Kathy Bates, shelving an ashtray on her bosom, in *The Rain of Terror*



So far as smooth organization and cross-country are concerned, I know of no event on earth to match the annual New Plays Festival of the Actors Theatre of Louisville, Kentucky. Every year, plane-loads of international visitors are wafted in to the half-dozen hotels that stand like impregnable bank vaults in downtown Main Street — all within a few minutes walk from the theatre. On the way there you see hardly anyone on the streets, and the half-complete buildings — with the exception of the cloud-capped new Humana headquarters (the festival's medical insurance sponsor) — have hardly gained a brick since the year before. But once inside, you are cocooned in a little world of sweet, massaging Southern voices and high precision administration.

ATL ranks as one of the foremost new play-development factories in the United States, with some 70 publications and numerous cross-country and international launchings to its credit — from the early discovery of Marsha Norman (later arrived in Hampstead) to last year's P. J. Barry (whose *Occident Bridge Club* has just reached Broadway). But I have usually emerged from the festival dazed by the act of faith which has caused so much good acting and stage-managerial and administrative expertise to be invested in nascent writers and work that remains palpably unfinished despite the prolonged attentions of the script department.

Becky, who has lately given birth to a vegetable child (paternity undisclosed) which has been taken into intensive care. They abduct the child and make off across State lines in their trailer.

Becky simply wants her baby back at all costs. Darrell, the war-wounded son, puts up with the crazy trip as he has nowhere else to go. But for the patriarchal Reverend Ed, the abduction is the crowning event of his mission; and, naming the baby Jesus O'Tarbucks, he sets off from Arkansas to Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, as a reenactment of the Flight into Egypt (with replays of the Abraham-Isaac sacrifice and other gospel interludes along the way), culminating in the tent meeting where he proclaims the Second Coming.

The rare quality in a piece that takes apart every rhetorical, bullying and emotionally blackmailing tactic known to muscular Christianity is that it does acknowledge the miraculous. Becky originated the plan by sending her father letters from God, instructing him to seize the child. Once begun, however, the letters keep on arriving from on high — not that the Rev Ed can make sense of them ("Make no friends with an elephant keeper", one counsels, "if you have no room to entertain an elephant"). Again, there is a strong suspicion that the Rev Ed has fathered the child on his daughter; but at the same time uncharitably radiant is seen pouring out of the crib, and the supposedly dying child survives even Darrell's attempts at baptismal drowning. So there is a possibility of supernatural parentage.

The central meaning of this unclassifiable Gothic farce is inscribed in the performances. Levi Lee's Rev Ed is a virile barrel-chested figure, bursting with health and confidence. His children, by contrast, are severely damaged. Darrell (Larry Larson) is more broken by parental tyranny than by his war wounds; while Rebecca Alworth's Becky, an amazing bird-like creature, potters round the trailer with cotton wool jammed in her ears, chanting a tuneless song to keep out unwelcome questions, and rehearses vestal routines with robot-like hand-gestures for the tent show — always totally fixated on the silent, inert figure in the crib. Far from attacking Christianity, the piece marks a devout attempt to disentangle religion from human tyranny.

Received religion hovers over a large proportion of the surrounding events, though to less illuminating purpose. In Frank Manley's *The Rain of Terror* there is the vastly overweight old Georgia lady (the marvellous Kathy Bates, shelving an ashtray on her

bosom) hungering after the promised land of California before she instructs her husband to blow a visitor's head off. There is mother in J. F. O'Keefe's *Ride the Dark Horse*, informing her spouse that had he kept up his churchgoing their deleterious daughter would be embarking on her career as a concert pianist instead of dying from cancer. The same actress (Melody Combs) turns up again as the ill-fated Clothilde in Heather McDonald's *Available Light*, scythed to death in the course of a main-house thrash through Norman peasant customs in the 1830s featuring a boy rejected for priesthood who tries to learn to fly.

Some of these plays, like the last, are irreclaimable. Others present good starting ideas that then go off the rails. Douglas Soderberg's *The Root of Chaos* starts with the promising image of an average American family cheerfully going about their daily business while a disused mine is burning under their

house; but the implied comment is promptly swamped by strip-cartoon carnage. Ellen McLaughlin's *Days and Nights Within* shows a German-born American woman falling into the hands of the postwar East Berlin security police on charges of spying, but all promise of political debate or social contrast dissolves into a sympathy-begging interrogation routine.

Most of these are one-act plays: a length which seems to be increasingly favoured in America, and which Louisville in the past has done much to promote. One result, as Mr Jory says, is that "the sub-plot is becoming an endangered species". Another is that it intensifies the national tendency to concentrate on immediate domestic issues instead of keeping an eye on events outside the street. Even a full-length play, like James McLure's *The Very Last Lover of the River Cane*, inflates a single anecdote into two acts. As you may deduce from the setting of *Tranquility Lounge*, Muleshoe (not far from Dimmitt), the author is a hillbilly stylist. And when two suitors converge on the "two-bit honky-tonk on the edge of the desert", seeking the hand of its luscious proprietress (Debra Monk), the Texas dialogue becomes as rarefied as Congreve. As for the action, though, all Mr McLure supplies is a sustained knockout fight with long friendly breathing spaces in between.

One-act plays increasingly in favour

house; but the implied comment is promptly swamped by strip-cartoon carnage. Ellen McLaughlin's *Days and Nights Within* shows a German-born American woman falling into the hands of the postwar East Berlin security police on charges of spying, but all promise of political debate or social contrast dissolves into a sympathy-begging interrogation routine.

Most of these are one-act plays: a length which seems to be increasingly favoured in America, and which Louisville in the past has done much to promote. One result, as Mr Jory says, is that "the sub-plot is becoming an endangered species". Another is that it intensifies the national tendency to concentrate on immediate domestic issues instead of keeping an eye on events outside the street. Even a full-length play, like James McLure's *The Very Last Lover of the River Cane*, inflates a single anecdote into two acts. As you may deduce from the setting of *Tranquility Lounge*, Muleshoe (not far from Dimmitt), the author is a hillbilly stylist. And when two suitors converge on the "two-bit honky-tonk on the edge of the desert", seeking the hand of its luscious proprietress (Debra Monk), the Texas dialogue becomes as rarefied as Congreve. As for the action, though, all Mr McLure supplies is a sustained knockout fight with long friendly breathing spaces in between.

Received religion hovers over a large proportion of the surrounding events, though to less illuminating purpose. In Frank Manley's *The Rain of Terror* there is the vastly overweight old Georgia lady (the marvellous Kathy Bates, shelving an ashtray on her

Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES

Portfolio £22,000 to be won

New Gardens



- Growing pains: Spring special: the sap is rising and the garden needs attention
- Time marches on: The clocks go forward; inside grandfather clocks
- African dream: Expatriates on the Ivory Coast
- Bard games: Preview of the Stratford season

PLUS News from home and abroad; review of the month's classical records; critics' choice of the coming week's arts; Drink on Australian wines; Bridge, Chess and the prize Concise Crossword

Can you always get your copy of The Times?

Dear Newsagent, please deliver/save me a copy of The Times

Name _____

Address _____

Osmiroid Calligraphy

For Everyone... from beginner to professional

Pens, sets and a range of 30 nibs for fine writing, calligraphy and drawing.

Osmiroid

Available from good stationers and art shops

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 607)

ACROSS

- 1 Candle wax (6)
- 5 Thigh bones (6)
- 8 Yes vote (3)
- 9 Battle shout (3,3)
- 10 Waylay (6)
- 11 Spotted (4)
- 12 Inner arch (8)
- 14 Plan (6)
- 17 Rump (6)
- 19 Pre dinner drink (8)
- 22 Half (4)
- 24 Unexpected (6)
- 25 Mistakes (6)
- 26 Admit (3)
- 27 Chief Channel Island (6)
- 28 Fall awkwardly (6)

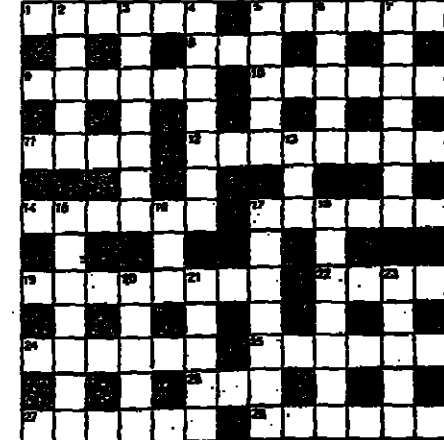
DOWN

- 2 Awake to (5)
- 3 Permit (5)
- 4 Road edge (7)
- 5 Banquet (3)
- 6 Arab coffee (5)
- 7 Fried meat cake (7)
- 13 Tear (3)

SOLUTION TO No 606

ACROSS: 8 Serbo-Croatian 9 Rap 10 Manifesto 11 Layer 13 Stipend

16 Close up 19 Twine 22 Mitigator 24 Rot 25 Dispassionate



- 15 Shutdown (7)
- 16 Road test (1,1,1)
- 17 Prominent (7)
- 18 Conductor's dais (7)
- 20 Glory (5)
- 21 Irritate (5)
- 23 Roadside hotel (5)

DOWN: 1 Astral 2 Cranky 3 Commerce 4 Crane 5 Waif 6 Tissue 7 Unfold 12 All 14 Intermim 15 Nun 16 Comedy 17 Obtruse 18 Potash 20 Inroad 21 Either 23 Gnuw

THE TIMES DIARY

Leak and leak again

Much hilarity accompanied Wednesday night's committee of Privileges meeting to approve the report finding PHS in "serious contempt of the House". Its own deliberations the previous week on my disclosure of the leaked select committee report had, after all, also been leaked to me. The same leaker was at work again yesterday. I fear. He tells me the Privileges committee acknowledged that it was in a "very invidious position": how could it condemn a leak elsewhere when it too had a leaker among its members? The Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, was not exactly bent double. How, he asked, was PHS able to repeat the very word - "unenforceable" - which he had used to describe the 1837 ruling, forbidding disclosures of committee proceedings? As suspicious eyes moved around the table, one member announced that at least the three MPs I quoted last week as refusing to disclose the committee's findings - Tony Benn, Sir Michael and Ian Mikardo - could be exonerated. Not so, said Benn, wickedly suggesting that one of them might simply be hiding behind the classic defence. More mirth, and thus the vote was taken...

Small stand

Not all the party leaders will contribute as invited - to the Commons House Magazine's 300th edition next week. Daffyd Thomas of Plaid Cymru has refused to do so in view of the magazine's "suppression" of an article by CND's Bruce Kent, reported here on March 14. Instead he has written suggesting that the editorial board reconsider its action. Not a principal party, I grant, but certainly a party of principle.

It could mean social death, my dear. The Treasury has issued a memorandum stating that establishments officers throughout the Civil Service can no longer claim travel and subsistence allowances when attending royal garden parties.

Mein of ideas

They say the Commons is like a public school. I now have proof: MPs are saying with Tombridge schoolboys to tell me the nicknames of headmaster Christopher Everett. Tony MP Ken Warren, whose son was at the school, claims Everett is affectionately known as Hitler. Nothing to do with his politics: simply that both have the same falling lock on the forehead.



Extremely odd

Remember Alf Avison? "One of Britain's most militant union officials" was what *The Times* called the man who boasted in 1970 of organizing 49 strikes in 18 months. Today *Tribune* claims that he was feeding information to British intelligence all along. It quotes an interview Avison gave last week to his local paper, the *Spalding Guardian*, in which he claimed he was trained in counter-terrorism by the SAS recruited by a British intelligence "dirty tricks" department, and "briefed to infiltrate organizations like the Communist Party". From his position as a TGWU organizer in Peterborough reports continued to seep back to British intelligence, says the interview. Avison left to become industrial relations adviser to fruit multinational Peest in 1973. Later he set up on his own and, says his TGWU successor, "seems to act now as an adviser to firms resisting trade union organization" - including the National Coal Board. Yesterday however, Avison denied ever feeding information to British intelligence - even though the *Spalding Guardian* editor and reporter both insist he not only gave the interview, but twice approved the text before it was published. Was he in the SAS? "I'm making no comment whatsoever."

Right back

A Liverpoolian soccer fan tells me of a disturbing attempt to resurrect the largely defunct sectarian divisions between his city's football teams. Multi-coloured supporters' caps are being sold outside the grounds bearing the legend "Everton-Rangers", thus linking Glasgow Rangers with a club whose Protestant reputation has long waned. The fear is that Glasgow hooligans will travel to Liverpool derbies to indulge in some free-range Pope-bashing. The Everton manager, Howard Kendall, yesterday confirmed he has seen the caps - "and Celtic-Liverpool FC ones too".

PHS

Lebanon: why Israel has won

by Norman Podhoretz

Since Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982 was greeted by a veritable blizzard of abuse, one might have expected the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon to be accompanied by cheers and applause. But no: the withdrawal is only serving as the occasion for a new wave of anti-Israeli invective.

I suppose one ought to be grateful for small mercies. This time, at least - in spite of the "iron fist" that Israel has been forced to employ - there have been no comparisons of the Israelis with the Nazis. Yet some of the same people who made these infamous comparisons are now compounding the infamy with loud claims of vindication.

In 1982 these people were saying that the Israeli invasion was a crime against Lebanon and the Palestinian refugees living there. To support that charge they told lies, some of omission and some of commission, about the Arab-Israeli conflict, about the role of the Palestinian Liberation Organization had been playing in Lebanon, and about the number of civilian casualties caused by the Israeli army.

Most of these lies were so blatant that they were easily exposed. For the people who had been telling them, therefore, the only alternative to an apology became the construction of a fall-back position. Naturally it was the latter course they chose.

In essence what they have done is to retreat from the charge that the Israeli invasion was a crime and to redefine it as a folly and a failure. Although only slightly

less ridiculous than the original line, this fall-back position is much less inflammatory. As such, it is a great convenience to those who mask their hostility to Israel with an unctuous concern for its own best interests.

Three years ago these "friends" of Israel opposed the invasion of Lebanon precisely because they opposed its main objective, which was to destroy the PLO. They believed that the PLO, as "the true representative of the Palestinian people", had a legitimate claim against Israel, that Israel had no moral right to make war on the PLO, and that in any case the PLO could never be stopped by force.

The war in Lebanon shattered this scheme. First of all, the state-within-a-state that the PLO had established in southern Lebanon was destroyed and the PLO itself driven out and dispersed. To be sure, something called the PLO is still around today (thanks entirely to American intervention). But deprived of its territorial base and split into warring factions, the PLO of old can scarcely be said to exist.

Yassir Arafat is still around too. But as is appropriate to the leader of a ghostly organization he too is only a shadow of his former self, reduced to currying favour with Jordan and Egypt, both of which he was cursing only yesterday (with, it must be said, some justification) as traitors to the cause.

To put it plainly, the Israeli war against

the plot in Lebanon ended in victory. Moreover, the consequences of this victory have been the opposite of what most American opponents of the invasion expected. Instead of inflaming the Arab states and inciting the Palestinians to greater frenzies of terrorism, it has led to a new flurry of diplomatic activity by Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Surely, then, it is a piece of egregious hypocrisy for those who condemned the invasion three years ago in the harshest possible terms to speak breathlessly now of new opportunities for peace, while continuing to denounce the war that created these very opportunities.

Nor is hypocrisy the only sin these "friends" have committed. Unable to go on insisting that Israel failed to achieve its major objective, they have now quietly shifted to the argument that the war was a disaster because it did not result in a new Lebanese government friendly to Israel.

Like America's war in Vietnam, Israel's war in Lebanon was immensely costly in blood and in domestic turmoil. It also had consequences that nobody foresaw, especially the spread of Shi'ite terrorism into Lebanon. But the critical difference between the two wars is that the United States lost in Vietnam whereas Israel won in Lebanon. Israel's enemies already understand this but it is apparently too threatening a truth for some of Israel's "friends" to face.

The author is editor of the American magazine *Commentary*.

As debate continues, Nicholas Ashford looks at the scientific possibilities

Can Star Wars come true?

Washington Although President Reagan strongly objects to the term Star Wars (as the Strategic Defence Initiative has become popularly known) it does provide us with some idea of how a space-based defence system might work if the research now under way shows it to be technologically feasible.

When he unveiled his Strategic Defence Initiative in March 1983, President Reagan said his aim was to create a non-nuclear multilayered space umbrella which would protect the US and its allies from ballistic missile attack. This would enable the US to move away from deterrence based on offensive weapons.

It is a seductive concept and one which has already won many converts on both sides of the Atlantic, even though Moscow remains bitterly opposed to it. But the question which no one can yet answer with complete assurance is - will it work?

Scientific opinion is already deeply divided. Opponents argue that it will take decades to perfect the technologies and even longer to devise a system capable of controlling them with unprecedented precision. During this period, they contend, the Soviet Union would be able to develop relatively inexpensive counter-measures which could reduce the effectiveness of an American space defence system. They point out that even if each system is 90 per cent effective, a 10 per cent "window of vulnerability" could still result in a nuclear holocaust.

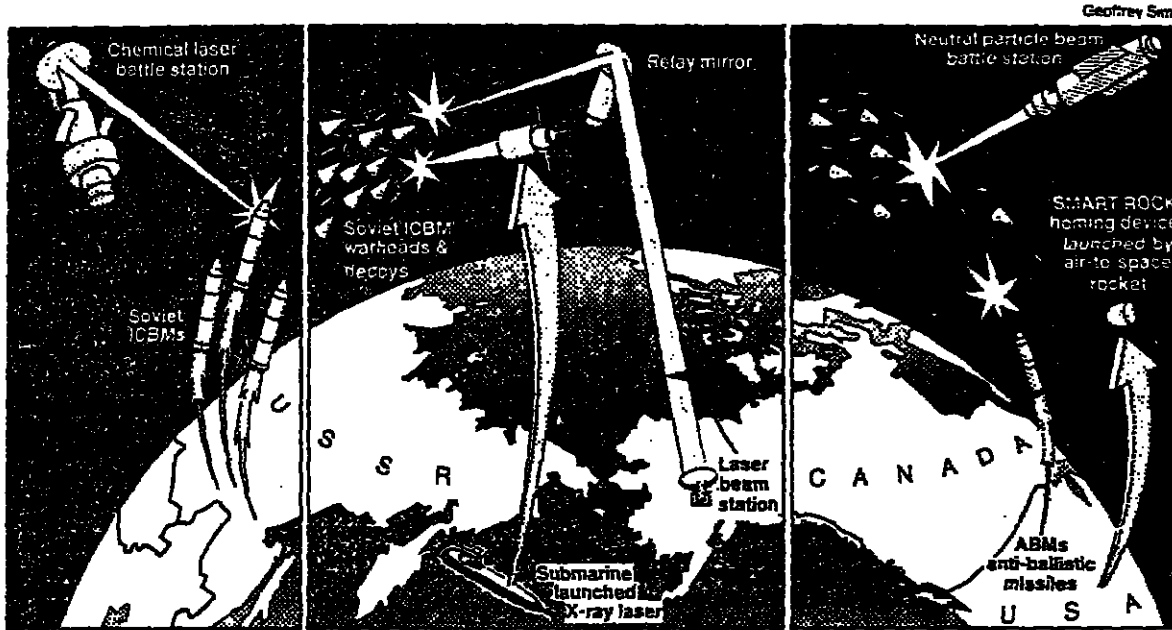
Advocates, on the other hand, maintain that a rudimentary system could be operational by the early 1990s which would considerably enhance the US's defence capabilities, and that technological innovation is proceeding at such a pace that what may seem impossible now could well be achievable in the not-too-distant future.

Laboratories in California, Florida, Long Island and elsewhere are already well advanced in research into space-based radar, electro-magnetic rail guns, chemical lasers and "super-computers". Although some of these technologies are still 15 to 20 years away from effective use, many scientists are convinced that a "Star Wars" system is feasible.

Reagan is anxious to harness not only the best American brains, but also the research expertise of scientists in Britain, other Nato countries and Japan.

Another crucial and as yet unanswered question is cost. Reagan has called for \$26 billion to be spent on research between 1985 and 1990. Estimates of the amount of money needed to deploy a system range from a low \$60 billion to over \$1 trillion.

To appreciate how a strategic defence system might work, it is necessary first to understand what happens during a ballistic missile attack. The half-hour flight between blast-off and contact with a target is



"Star Wars" systems being proposed for stopping incoming inter-continental ballistic missiles (ICBMs): Soviet missiles detected early in flight are intercepted by chemical laser (left); separate warheads are caught by laser devices from submarines or beams from ground stations (centre); in the last phase of their journey (right) they are destroyed by other missiles, "smart rocks" or particle beams.

divided into four phases - boost, post-boost, midcourse and terminal.

The boost phase, which lasts around five minutes, covers the period from when the rocket leaves its silo to when it reaches the edge of space. During the post-boost phase, which lasts about another five minutes, a device known as a "bus" manoeuvres itself through space before discharging its load of "passengers" - up to 10 MIRV (Multiple Independently targetable Re-entry Vehicle) warheads and up to 100 decoys as well as clouds of radar-confusing metallic chaff.

In the midcourse phase the warheads and decoys speed silently over the Arctic for about 20 minutes. They then begin the terminal phase when the warheads re-enter the earth's atmosphere and streak towards their targets.

Each of these phases poses advantages and disadvantages for interception. A "multilayered" defence means a system which would destroy missiles and warheads in each phase of the attack. General James Abrahamson, who is in charge of research, points out that if each of the four layers allows for 10 per cent "leakage", then the overall "leakage" of the entire multilayered system would be only 100th of 1 per cent.

Interception at the boost phase is generally considered the key to effective space defence. This is when enemy projectiles are easiest to spot because of the huge flames they emit on blast-off. If a missile can be intercepted at this early stage, before its MIRVs are released, a space-based system can destroy up to 10 warheads with one laser beam.

The terminal phase provides defenders with only a brief period to destroy a warhead between the time it re-enters the earth's atmosphere

and reaches its target. If large numbers of warheads have survived the first three phases of their flight they could easily overwhelm any "terminal defence".

To be effective a "Star Wars" missile attack immediately it is launched, keep track of warheads in flight, distinguish between warheads and decoys and ensure the destruction of all incoming nuclear warheads before they reach earth. This would be achieved by a network of space-based sensors which would keep track of the weapons and orbiting battle stations which would bombard them with a barrage of lasers, particle beams and other forms of interceptors. The lasers (chemical, excimer and X-ray) would generate high-powered beams of light which could be focussed over thousands of miles of space to burn a hole in the skin of a Soviet missile, destroying its guidance system and deactivating its warheads.

Some laser systems would be stationed in orbiting satellites. Others would keep their most massive components - the laser and fuel supply - on the ground and bounce their beams off orbiting mirrors towards Soviet warheads. Some would lurk underwater on the tips of submarine-launched missiles.

Many technical problems would have to be resolved before a laser defence system could become operational, especially because all lasers have trouble cutting through the atmosphere. This means they would only be effective at the end of the boost phase and during the post-boost and midcourse phases, when warheads are hardest to find.

Particle beam weapons, which could direct a highly energetic stream of hydrogen atoms that

might penetrate deeply into a warhead or disrupt its flight, are also being considered. The current idea is to station a particle beam "gun" near a group of American missile silos and fire electron beams at incoming warheads.

Kinetic-energy weapons, which could destroy a target through sheer impact, are potentially effective at any stage from boost to re-entry and can be fired either from ground or space. Their technology is well-enough developed to make them available by the 1990s, earlier than any of the beam weapons. They are much slower, however, and have a shorter range.

One beam weapon is the "smart rock", a self-guided projectile that slams into its target. Scientists envisage basing large numbers of these aboard orbiting satellites to be fired at targets in space. The most commonly suggested methods of propulsion are conventional rockets and the "rail gun", a hypervelocity cannon-like device that uses an electromagnetic to accelerate a projectile to thousands of miles per hour.

The super-computer that would be needed to keep track of tens of thousands of objects in space would be straight out of science fiction. The software could require up to 100 million lines of computer code, 100 times bigger than the largest existing computer programme.

The Strategic Defence Initiative represents the largest and most complicated technological programme in history. If research shows that such a system is feasible, it could bring reality to President Reagan's vision of rendering nuclear ballistic missiles "impotent and obsolete". But it could also escalate the arms race into an even more dangerous and expensive contest to gain control of the heavens.

Fear of crime that shadows the facts

The quality of life in a city where crime is felt to be a threat is measured not only by the amount reported but by people's attitudes towards it. Those most frightened of crime in London are being driven to extraordinary precautions.

They are staying home at night, afraid to go out; using a car rather than walking; avoiding public transport and going out in company - just to feel safe. Yet, as is shown tonight in a London Weekend Television/NOP poll for *The London Programme*, people's actual experience of crime contrasts oddly with the extent of fear. Of those who rarely or never go out at night, a third said the reason was fear of crime and the largest proportion, particularly those aged 65 and over, was frightened of being mugged.

Nearly half of those who went out at night sometimes used a car rather than walk, and 21 per cent always did so. Similarly, a third avoided using buses and trains to a greater or lesser extent; only 35 per cent said they never went out with someone else as a precaution. If people in this group did venture out, they regarded some places as no-go areas. Two thirds avoided certain streets or areas, even if some did only rarely, and 69 per cent avoided certain

types of people, although what type was not defined.

Just over a quarter of those interviewed said they never went out alone in the area after dark and the figure rose to half for old people.

Older people felt least safe, but more than half of those surveyed were worried about having their home broken into; and more than 60 per cent of women were worried about being raped. In the 18-24 age range, 63 per cent were very worried about rape and 21 per cent fairly worried - 84 per cent all told; and 80 per cent of younger women were worried about being sexually molested or pestered.

Other worries included: having their house or property damaged by vandals (63 per cent); being attacked by strangers (50 per cent total, 63 per cent of females); and having something stolen from a pocket or bag (47 per cent).

Of those worried about their home being broken into, most (29 per cent) were concerned about it being messed up or damaged; only 13 per cent (most of them men) were worried about losing valuable items; and 14 per cent (mostly women) things of sentimental value. If

mugged or robbed only 4 per cent were worried about losing money or valuables, whereas 62 per cent feared the attack itself.

In the previous three years, 12 per cent had suffered a break-in to their homes and 8 per cent an attempted break-in.

Fear of crime is often said to be encouraged by the media, but it is worth looking at what may be another potent factor - knowledge of what has happened to other people. Thirty-five per cent of all respondents said they knew someone who had been mugged and robbed, and 20 per cent had heard of that happening locally to someone they knew; 55 per cent knew someone who had been burgled, 39 per cent knew of an incident in their own area.

A paper in February's *Howard Journal*, using data from the 1982 British Crime Survey, comes up with comforting findings. It is not the case that the elderly are less vulnerable than others to "street crimes" simply because they venture out of their homes less frequently. Even when they go out often, and expose themselves to risky situations, they are much less likely to be victims of street attacks. The stereotype of the elderly being

especially at risk from the callous young is not true; 51 per cent of offenders against elderly victims were judged to have been aged over 25, while for young victims, 79 per cent of offenders were in their late teens or early twenties.

The LWT/NOP poll illustrates how people try to protect themselves against perceived risk: for a few it is plainly inhibiting and spoiling their lives. They would feel safer if some more organized action could be taken, but the question is, what? Seventy-eight per cent of those surveyed thought that neighbourhood watch schemes would be effective in preventing crime in their area; 66 per cent would be prepared to join such a scheme and 4 per cent already had done so.

The idea of neighbourhood watch schemes is spreading. Even if it can be argued that other factors such as sense of community play a part, it appeals because it is true to the oldest idea of law-enforcement in Britain: that the community should help to police itself.

Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent
The LWT/NOP poll was taken in London from January 4-14, with a sample of 1,186 people.

David Watt

Sir Geoffrey sends a satellite signal

The row over Sir Geoffrey Howe's carefully coded attack on the American Strategic Defence Initiative (or "Star Wars") initiative has died down for the moment. The incident proved, however, how thunderously charged the atmosphere of the western alliance really is at the moment and, like a sudden flash of lightning, brought a whole landscape into brilliant relief.

At first sight, the main feature of that landscape appears to be the utter impotence of the allies to influence American strategic decisions. Here was a senior British minister launching a critique of the president's declared policy, making it perfectly clear that the British government regards the SDI as a dangerous and expensive folly contrary to European interest in general and British interests in particular.

It has suited the supporters of the project to brush Sir Geoffrey's points aside as small-minded technical quibbles, but of course they were nothing of the kind. The Foreign Secretary posed questions which amounted to a devastating attack, not only on the whole principle, but also on the formula which has been used to paper over the difference with the alliance.

Three quotations stick out a mile. One is that "we must be sure that the US nuclear guarantee would indeed be enhanced as a result of defensive deployments. Not only enhanced at the end of the process but at its very inception". This is a condition which cannot possibly be fulfilled, for the whole object of the SDI is to make nuclear deterrence obsolete. If we finish up, as the president hopes, with infallible defences against nuclear missiles on both sides then the US nuclear guarantee will disappear and West Europe will be permanently at the mercy of Soviet superiority in conventional weapons.

Then there is Sir Geoffrey's fear that "the prospect of new defences being deployed would inexorably crank up the levels of offensive nuclear systems designed to overwhelm them". There is really no answer to this European nightmare - unless, that is, the US is prepared (as at present it is not) to link closely the star wars part of the Geneva talks to negotiations over nuclear missiles.

Finally there is the famous distinction between "research" and "deployment" which forms the basis of the agreement between Mrs Thatcher and the president at Camp David last Christmas, and which the other European countries have adopted as the best compromise available. "Can we afford even now," asks the Foreign Secretary, "to wait for the scientists and military experts to deliver their results at some later stage? I do not believe so. The history of weapons development and the strategic balance shows only too clearly that research into new weapons and study of their strategic implications must go hand in hand, otherwise research may acquire an unstoppable momentum of its own, even though the case for stopping may strengthen with the passage of years."

What this means is that the first two questions of principle actually override the fiction that we have a breathing space of several years before the argument between West Europe and the US becomes serious. We cannot (and this is the most unpleasant truth imbedded in the Foreign Secretary's statement) afford to allow "research" to get under

way if we believe that its results will be against our interests. This is because there is, in fact, no real break between research and development and between development and deployment.

And yet, in spite of all this, we have fallen back on the fiction and taken refuge, like the allies, in some conditional acquiescence. The view of the British Government, freely expressed by officials in unbuttoned moments, is that the administration has behaved with astounding arrogance in foisting an entirely new doctrine onto the alliance without the slightest consultation. The West ought to keep up a minimum expenditure on anti-ballistic research, it is felt, in order to hedge against some unexpected Soviet breakthrough in ABM technology (which British, as opposed to American, intelligence does not believe is in the least imminent). Research on the scale envisaged by the administration, however, is believed to be dangerously destabilizing and at worst disastrously hostile to European interests.

This striking discrepancy can only be explained, I'm afraid, in humiliating terms. The truth, acknowledged to me the other day by a Conservative backbench loyalist, is that "we don't have any choice". The Prime Minister, who is quite intelligent enough to be as unhappy privately about the SDI as anyone else, has calculated that since the president has set his heart on the wretched business there is nothing that the Europeans can achieve by head-on opposition except to diminish their influence over the tactical situation.

The Germans, whose virtually unanimous opposition to the SDI surfaced strikingly at the Konigs-winter conference last week, have reached the same conclusion. The overriding dependence of Europe on the protection of the American deterrent deprives us of the ability to resist American actions that may destroy that protection in the longer term.

Where does Sir Geoffrey's speech fit into this picture? One view is that, considering the realities just described, the best thing is to shut up. On this basis Mrs Thatcher's play at Camp David - to put down some cautionary markers and hope that they later provide at least some moral leverage over Washington - is felt to be the most that could be achieved. A public display of pique would only irritate the Americans for no purpose.

This seems to me to be quite mistaken, for it underestimates the power of public opinion. So far the SDI controversy has been an esoteric discussion. Unlike the cruise missile debate, which was relatively easy to understand, "Star Wars" is complicated, technical and a long way off.

The Americans, who are extremely sensitive to public opinion, factors when they are brought into play, realize very well that at present they are dealing with objections that are, politically speaking, narrowly based. The British establishment may not like the SDI, but it succumbs to "realities".

British public opinion is not so amenable to such considerations, and if the Geneva talks look like a breathing space of several years before the argument between West Europe and the US becomes serious, we cannot (and this is the most unpleasant truth imbedded in the Foreign Secretary's statement) afford to allow "research" to get under

moreover... Miles Kington

This one will nod and nod

Bernard Levin once wrote a memorable piece about the art of going to sleep in the bath. John Wain wrote a splendid short story about a man who thought that dropping off to sleep was the most voluptuous experience available to mankind. Apart from those two examples, I haven't met the theme treated properly anywhere in world literature, so I feel encouraged to add my own footnote to the subject. The trouble with me is that I always go to sleep 20 minutes after a performance has started.

This affliction (or blessing) first struck me towards the end of my life year stint as jazz reviewer for *The Times*. I still enjoyed jazz as much as ever but I had stopped enjoying reviewing it; the effort of juggling the same old adjectives into new patterns, of being nice without being boring, of finding new euphemisms for "the trumpeter was extremely drunk", had worn my mind down and my mind took revenge by switching off. I went to sleep. About 20 minutes after the start of an act, I felt an unconquerable, delicious weariness creep over me and I would sink into complete unconsciousness, having first taken the precaution of propping my head on my hands and hiding my closed eyes from all but the keenest observer.

The day I fell asleep about 20 yards from Cecil Taylor, I knew things had gone too far. Mark you, my sleep only lasted 10 minutes and I awoke as fresh as a newly-tossed salad, but going to sleep while Cecil Taylor was playing was always thought to be impossible. Taylor attacked the piano, in the words of my review, in a percussive, iconoclastic manner; in plain English, you thought he wanted to demolish it and was furious because he couldn't. Drifting off to sleep next door to musical heavy artillery was a plain sign to me to give up jazz reviewing, and I did.

What I didn't given up was going to sleep. I now found that when I went to the theatre or cinema, no matter how good the play or film was, I still felt that cloud of sleeping

gas come over me at the 20-minute mark. Companions might kick me, people on stage might shoot each other, but it was no use. I had to get my nap over and done with before I could pay attention again.

Once, at the Edinburgh Fringe, I went to see the matinee of Dancers Anonymous, a young ballet troupe that we in Instant Sunshine shared a theatre with. I sat at the back. I was in complete darkness. I was very discreet. Yet the first thing they said to me afterwards, before I could even say how wonderful they were, was "You fell asleep!" It was that day I discovered that ballet dancers may look serene and otherworldly, but they can give a good description of everyone in the audience afterwards. "And did you see the old bloke in the herringbone jacket eating the liquorice...?"

Earlier this year at the Humour Conference in Hyderabad, which I hope to write about as soon as I can convince myself I was there, I fell asleep during a two-hour mime show and my seat broke under me, throwing a sleeping Englishman into the aisle of a very silent theatre, but yet come to terms with. No, what I want to mention is that last month I went to sleep in the dentist's chair. As he was drilling me.

He is a very nice young dentist, who causes no pain. He has even gone to the lengths of pinning a large and intricate Heath Robinson drawing on the ceiling above the chair, so that the patient can feast his eyes on it. So as I feasted my eyes, and listened to the road works going on inside my mouth, I felt the familiar drowsiness come over me, tried to fight it, but failed. I closed my eyes and, as the drill bit into my teeth with a high-pitched whine, I actually fell asleep. I know this because the dentist shook me awake, and said accusingly: "You dozed off!"

I didn't dare tell him how many actors, musicians and Indian mime artists on whose behalf he was speaking.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1985



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

LICENCE FEE

The fifty Conservative MPs who signed a protest motion against the new BBC licence fee have good grounds for complaint. The figure of £58 is too high. In the final stages of negotiations, the Home Office, which has been a sympathetic supporter of the corporation's case, offered £57 as the lowest amount that the BBC could bear without making a public fuss. Somehow, perhaps through Prime Ministerial caution, an extra £1 was added for extra safety. It was an unnecessary precaution since the BBC - which had asked for £65 - is privately quite relieved. And so it should be.

The Conservative discontents are also sceptical about the Home Secretary's committee of inquiry - always a useful way, they argue, of shelving a political problem until a General Election can sweep it finally into oblivion. Here, however, they may be wrong.

The inquiry is to be short. It is due to report next summer. That fact alone should discourage its deliberations getting lost in wide and fanciful realms. If it is delayed - and the BBC will clearly have some hand in the committee's rate of progress - the corporation would have to endure a third year on £58, which it would not like.

The terms of reference seem well judged. Professor Alan Peacock has been asked to consider the impact on other

media of new financing methods for the BBC.

He is a distinguished free market economist who should relish an assault on the self-interested case law of the lobbyists. When he has isolated the facts from the flannel he should be given adequate resources to fill whatever gaps remain. He need not - and should not - ignore the benefits to the media industry and the economy as a whole from any prospect of more and cheaper advertising, caused by greater competition. Massive obstacles will be put in his way. The toughest of all could, of course, come from the membership of the committee itself. Alongside him he needs skill and expertise as well as greatness and goodness.

Professor Peacock has also been asked to look at the impact of new financial arrangements on "the range of quality of existing broadcasting services". This should inevitably lead him to the key questions of public service broadcasting. Is PSB synonymous with quality broadcasting? Who sets the quality standards? Which qualities will be threatened by advertising? Which may be enhanced? These questions are central to the successful course of the Peacock inquiry. Professor Peacock may decide to understand the words "range of quality" to mean that seamless web of public services, stretching from *East Enders* to

East Coker and from the top 40 to test matches: such a concept of PSB is corporately defined and correspondingly greedy for public funds. Or he may see the issue in another way. He may see the BBC as it really is, a producer of quality programmes that no free market would finance, a producer of quality programmes that could easily pay for, a producer of low quality programmes that would happen (and do happen) whether the BBC were there or not and an overall purveyor of programmes whose quality is so mixed as to make their general defence a generalized nonsense.

Public service broadcasting is a considerable British contribution to the culture of the 20th Century. It had a highly protected childhood under Lord Reith. It has enjoyed a rich and indulged adolescence since the advent of its independent rivals. It now has a chance to be adapted to the political and technical changes that will shape its future.

Since January *The Times* has argued that an inquiry should address itself to just this problem of the third phase of development. If the comparative generosity of the £58 fee (including Mrs Thatcher's £1 for caution) helps to gain greater acceptance for Professor Peacock's efforts to solve it, the Home Secretary's announcement on Wednesday may be better judged in future than it was this week.

A COMMUNITY IN SEARCH OF SPIRIT

The European Community oscillates between making grand but vague statements about Europeanism and detailed haggling over economic arrangements of stupefying complexity. A grand but vague conceptual question overhangs the Community just now. How is it to move to greater unity (or as some prefer, union) now that the long argument over Britain's financial contributions has been settled? Should there be new constitutional arrangements, or is it better to move pragmatically towards the unity of spirit which is the heart of the matter?

After the British problem had been settled at Fontainebleau, the EEC governments set up a committee, under the Irish Senator Dooge, to make recommendations. It has now reported, and its report apparently leaves Britain again apart from the rest, particularly in respect of each member state's power of veto in its own national interest. Yet these subtle constitutional arguments are not the principal matter before today's EEC summit. Characteristically, the EEC has again been haggling over fish, wine and the subsidy for Mediterranean products - behind all of which the real question is whether the Greeks will veto the admission of Spain and Portugal to the EEC because Greece had failed to get grants for its own produce still greater than the benefits it already enjoys. The heads of government

will say something about Dooge, but enlargement and the Greeks will be their principal business.

The admission of Spain and Portugal, by common consent, necessary to fulfil the political purpose of the Community, which is the stability of Europe. Bringing the Iberian nations within the EEC, and so assisting their prosperity, is a way of making them safer for democracy. Enlargement has, however, been held up because of the impact of Spanish fishing and of the over-production of Spanish wine (under EEC subsidy) on the economies of other member states, and also by haggling over transitional financial arrangements. But the most serious difficulty in the last phase of negotiations has been the threat of Mr Papandreu's Greek Government to block enlargement unless he gets the special funding he wants for Greece's Mediterranean agricultural products.

In the past week, great efforts have been made to resolve these questions, and in respect of Spain's fishing rights in Community waters, and Spanish wine exports, agreement seems to have been all but reached. The principal issue still to be settled concerned the transitional arrangements, and here too after the more practical proposals, produced by M Jacques Delors, president of the Commission, agreement seemed to be in sight last night. But the question is

whether Mr Papandreu will agree to a settlement. If, with an eye on his political problems at home, he blocks it, it should be made quite clear to him that whatever proposals are now agreed to meet the Greeks' demands will not be further improved to buy his agreement. The best way to avoid a threat of blackmail is to give advance notice that it will not be paid.

Mr Papandreu, whose country was brought into the EEC to bolster its democracy, must not deny the same benefit to Spain and Portugal. The whole episode teaches the absurdity of preaching union when unity of spirit is so elusive. Fortunately, the differences are more apparent than real. No member state would in practice allow itself to be over-ruled on a matter of its essential national interest, or to be denied the right to define when that interest was affected. The Six on the Dooge Committee who advocate more majority voting without a qualifying reference to "vital national interests" and Britain which insists on the qualification, are less far apart than they may seem to be. There is general agreement that once enlargement is settled, there must in practice be more majority voting to assist the flow of business, but there is no sense in pretending that the national veto of last resort could lose its place in Community arrangements.

WHERE THE JOBS ARE

During its first term this Government's highest economic priority was to bring down the rate of inflation. It was argued correctly that price stability was a pre-condition of sustained economic success. To those who felt, and still feel, that it is better to spend public funds to keep people in work, regardless of the economic return and regardless of the inflationary consequences, it was correctly argued that persistently high inflation would always eventually produce higher unemployment as well. Consequently counter-inflationary policies and those dedicated to reducing unemployment were not alternative but complementary.

Since the election there have been moments when this Government has given the impression that it was no longer serious about controlling inflation and that it was prepared to coast along at a rate of 5 per cent per annum, in which the value of money would halve every 14 years. This lack of conviction about the need to bring inflation down even further - at least to American or Japanese levels of about two to three per cent - encouraged the unemployment lobby to agitate for a return to old policies.

Neither an inflation rate reduced to five per cent, nor four years of sustained growth, has been able to prevent the unemployment figures from continuing to rise. Ministers are now under pressure to explain why their original arguments that low inflation would lead to growth and rising employment have had so little effect. Very late in the day the Government seems to have discovered that the structure and rigidities of the British

economy are the cause. Consequently in the second half of its life this Government is now setting about deregulation with some sense of urgency, born of the fact that, in electoral terms, it has left itself very little time.

Yesterday's white paper on employment is an attempt to explain the facts about Britain's labour market without ministers appearing to suggest that the Government can create jobs. The white paper describes how the Government believes it can induce the right conditions for jobs by loosening rigidities in the labour market, funding more training schemes and assisting the rise of small businesses. It also seeks to show that high unemployment is not just a British phenomenon since in the European Community the number of unemployed has risen from three million in 1974 to 13 million today.

Part of the political difficulty lies in the primitive way unemployment has been discussed for many years by politicians who hope to keep the emotional temperature high on the basis of the raw statistics which are largely meaningless when discussed in those terms. For a start the raw unemployment figures give an impression of a standing army of jobless. Allowing for the fact that the long-term unemployed - more than one year - now exceed one million, that impression is wholly false as it affects the others. Every month nearly 400,000 men and women come off the unemployment register to start a new job. In other words, the British economy is providing up to four million new jobs every year, though it is also losing jobs at

nearly the same rate (British Steel yesterday). There is thus a dynamism in the labour market which is ignored by the false picture of this standing army.

The white paper reveals that a higher proportion of the total working-age population is in jobs in the United Kingdom - 65 per cent in 1982 - than in our three main continental competitors (France and Germany 61 per cent, Italy 55 per cent). Moreover twice as many married women are now in or seeking jobs as there were in the early 1950s. Finally, in the year to September 1984, the British economy provided 340,000 more jobs. That shows that, even allowing for the tendency of trade unions to accept wage rises for their working members rather than new jobs for the unemployed, British economic growth is finally beginning to work through to the labour market.

The one unmentionable fact is the black economy. Every one of us knows from our own experience that there is a huge unofficial economy at work, much of it concentrated in the labour market where it makes a mockery of the raw unemployment figures. Many of those people who are on the dole are in part-time work and we all know it. That may explain why, though "everyone cares" as the white paper states, nobody seems to care very much. There may as yet be insufficient public understanding of the origin and nature of Britain's structural unemployment, but there is a universal knowledge and understanding that the black economy, and the high level of benefit, between them seem to make it all tolerable.

Hard going for young jobless

From the Reverend Donald Reeves
Sir, For many months I have found myself trying to encourage growing numbers of young people in their hunt for jobs; they are normally graduates or well qualified.

Initially they are highly motivated and determined to find work which will match their considerable energy and talents - but with the failure to find anything suitable and the failure to reach interviews, or failing them, motivation begins to flag, and depression sets in.

The £25 or so a single person receives (after the rent has been paid) is enough to keep him or her from starving, but that is about all. They are made virtually immobile.

The news that from April 29 the Government intends to abolish the right of many unemployed single people under 26 to claim social security to pay for board and lodging in one place for up to eight weeks (in London, Manchester and Glasgow - much less elsewhere) will cause hardship and resentment.

The surveillance required to enforce these regulations, and the effect of being kept permanently on the move, is nothing less than a punishment for a crime of which these young people are absolutely innocent.

It is surely a matter of prudence not to politicize many of a younger generation whose disaffection will play straight into the hands of extremists of the left or right and thus help to make Britain more ungovernable than it is already.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD REEVES,
St James's Rectory,
197 Piccadilly, W1,
March 25.

Noises on, and on and on

From Mr Rupert Christiansen
Sir, During the magnificent "Mahler and the Twentieth Century" concert at the Barbican on March 21, the following entertainment was offered as accompaniment to the music: the sound of nails being hammered into a wall; flash photography; an inarticulate shout from the back of the stalls during Jessye Norman's singing of "Kindertotenlieder"; the exquisite close of which was drowned by some idiot's premature applause; and, of course, the usual quota of coughing, nose-blowing, bleeping digital watches, and slamming doors.

The conductor, Claudio Abbado, was evidently and justifiably irritated. Most of the above phenomena can be directly attributed to the audience and it is clear that small-print "polite notices" in programmes no longer have any effect.

If it is not time that managements preface concerts with a brief, sharp verbal announcement designed to inhibit this appalling and ever-worsening philistinism, which has become a shame of the London musical scene? Yours faithfully,
RUPERT CHRISTIANSEN,
4 Dore Park Road, E8,
March 22.

Lost for words

From Ms Lynne Reid Banks
Sir, The other day - a Saturday - I needed quite urgently to contact my son at his university. His on-campus lodgings, of course, boast no telephone. The "porter's lodge" apparently does not feature in the exchange's list of numbers for the university. There is an emergency number, but its use is supposed to be restricted to matters of danger to life and property, which this was not.

The much-vaunted, but to my mind superfluous "Telemessage" could not have reached my son before Monday, as it is delivered with the post!

The supervisor at the exchange suggested - and apparently he does the same with the "many" customers who make the same complaint - that I write to Sir George Jefferson, Chairman of British Telecom, which I did.

Sir George replied that at the time the telegram service was stopped it was losing money to the tune of some £40 million a year because of the expense of keeping a full staff of delivery people.

With Telecom now announcing an annual profit of more than £1,000 million it suddenly does not seem so impossible to run a telegram service which would employ a lot of people and give a service to an admitted minority, but one which, in a modern country which had a same-day facility for many years until recently, it is a shame not to have. Yours faithfully,
LYNNE REID BANKS,
16 Rosemont Road,
Acton, W8,
March 22.

From Mr Michael Bishop

Sir, My student daughter tried to telephone home many times one day last week but, although she got the normal ringing tone, there was no reply. She dashed home in a panic to find that it was only our telephone that had died.

But surely it should be possible to ensure that when a line goes out of order an "unobtainable" signal should be heard. The average caller, who probably asks the exchange to connect him and possibly, eventually, get confirmation that the line is out of order.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL BISHOP,
Down Under,
Ruscombe,
Stroud,
Gloucestershire,
March 23.

A stumbling block on the pavement

From the Director-General of the GLC
Sir, On August 1 last year your leading article on the abolition of the Greater London Council and the metropolitan counties ("Moving along the pavement") asserted that the Secretary of State for the Environment "must now lay before the public the map showing just where his newly-laid pavement does lead".

At that time no credible basis had been established by the Government for the management, financing and administration of the changes inherent in the policy of abolition. That void remains and the critical situation of which you warned last August has now begun.

An action of Government last Friday demonstrates either ignorance or crass indifference to the scale of management, finance and administration of the Greater London Council and the metropolitan counties. At 9.20 on that day I received a letter informing me that a retrospective clause would be included in the Local Government Bill which meant, if Parliament approved, that every contract, agreement or arrangement over the value of £15,000 entered into from and including Friday would require the consent of the Secretary of State.

Advertisements were to be placed in trade and specialist journals warning contractors and suppliers that their interest might be prejudiced if they enter into contracts, agreements or arrangements surviving beyond April 1, 1986.

The GLC/ILEA organisations have a turnover of over £3,000 million p.a. Any person with experience of the management and administration of large-scale organisations will recognise that the im-

position of these twin actions upon an organisation of the scale and nature of the GLC would end, at a stroke, the coherent management and administration of that organisation.

There is no reason whatsoever in the letter to me as to the machinery which the Department of the Environment has, if any, to take over (retrospectively) the executive decision-making at all levels of the GLC/ILEA. There is no recognition to the widespread damage to relationships between suppliers and contractors and the council by spreading universal uncertainty.

The only information was a telephone number of an official and reference to a willingness to consider "general" consents.

The intensity of concern by some ministers of some specific actions which some members of the Greater London Council may take may be considered a reason for action by Government in relation to those specific actions. But the approach of the Government last week to the specific issue demonstrates that it has paid no heed whatsoever to your strictures of last August.

If responsible members and staff of the Greater London Council and metropolitan counties are to do their best to carry out their statutory duties (duties which conflict with each other and which are imposed under heavier threats) at the very least they have the right to ask the Government not to continue to ignore or be indifferent to the management and administration of the changes which it seeks to pursue in Parliament.

Yours sincerely,
M. F. STONEFROST,
Director-General,
Greater London Council,
The County Hall, SE1,
March 26.

Teaching contract

From Mrs L. Cameron
Sir, Having read your article, "Schoolmistress to the nation" (March 21), I watched Baroness Warnock's Dimbleby lecture on Saturday with some interest.

Her emphasis on the necessity for moral standards to be taught in schools is unimpeachable. However, hundreds of parents are each year subjected to an extraordinarily immoral system - euphemistically called "block release" - by those very schoolteachers for whom Baroness Warnock speaks.

This system was intended to release O-level candidates from compulsory attendance at school during the period of the OCE and CSE examinations. It has become in many cases - including, interestingly, Oxford High School where Baroness Warnock herself was headmistress - compulsory absence. In the private sector parents, having paid a full term's fees, are

then "notified" (usually through their children) that there will be no schooling during the second half of the term and that children may only come in to school for actual examinations. This banishment is for the whole second half of the term in spite of the fact that the examination period is usually no more than three weeks long.

The respect for teachers which Baroness Warnock advocates might be encouraged by an end to this abuse. Some schools in both public and private sectors offer job-experience or other courses for pupils after the examinations. All schools should be obliged to do so, whether or not their pupils wish to take up the offer. Taking money under a contract to provide teaching and then withdrawing that teaching is not honest.

Yours sincerely,
LYNETTE CAMERON,
70 Whiteknights Road,
Reading,
Berkshire,
March 26.

Directors' pay

From Mr G. A. B. Conway-Gordon
Sir, I am rather bemused by the reactions of your three correspondents today (March 23) to the recently announced large pay rise for Mr Harvey-Jones, of ICI.

As a taxpayer I am delighted with the increase, since 60 per cent of it will be collected in tax, and I am surprised that Mr Opie should not approve this transfer from the private to the public sector. The more company directors on Mr Harvey-Jones's salary the better, as I see it.

No, Sir Dennis, it is not little short of a public scandal, because it is not a public matter. If you are unhappy with the increase then

there are remedies available to you as a shareholder in ICI: you can sell your shares or alternatively try to gain enough support from other shareholders to remove Mr Harvey-Jones from the board when he comes up for re-election.

Finally, to answer Mr Allen's point, I would be delighted for Arthur Scargill to receive £250,000 or even £500,000 per year, provided he could ensure that the coal industry made, like ICI, annual profits of more than £1 billion. Rather than, as is unhappily the case, losses substantially greater than that.

Yours faithfully,
G. A. B. CONWAY-GORDON,
12 Nicholas Lane, EC4,
March 23.

Mr Levin and CND

From Dr John Penman
Sir, Mr Levin (March 27) ends his "apology and retraction" with the words: "I hope that will suffice... if it won't, I am not at all sure what I can do about it."

It won't, at least for me (who am not a member of CND). What he can do about it, apart from not writing columns of amusing but irrelevant sarcasm, is either (1) to comply with Monsignor Kent's reasonable request and name some names but has reasons for not naming them, to state those reasons. Yours faithfully,
JOHN PENMAN,
Forest View,
Upper Chute,
Maidenhead, Hampshire,
March 27.

From Mr Alan S. Kaye
Sir, Monsignor Bruce Kent asked a simple question: I have just read Bernard Levin's response.

May I suggest to Mr Levin that, had he delivered that reply in any witness box in this country, it would have been followed by one of those short, poignant and total silences experienced in the courts, when all present - judge, parties, lawyers, witnesses and members of the public - realise that the witness and his case have sunk rapidly and irretrievably to the bottom of the ocean.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN S. KAYE,
Touchstone,
Gorelands Lane,
Chalfont St Giles, Buckinghamshire,
March 27.

Marks of distinction

From Mrs Brenda Wolfe
Sir, My son has a total of 11 O levels, nine at grade A and two at grade B. If the present proposal for a distinction in the new GCSE examination had been in force he would not, however, have gained one, as instead of taking history or geography he took religious studies.

Obviously, a pupil faced with such a choice, if these proposals were to be accepted, would choose

Beauty of Bach

From Major T. C. Morley
Sir, Your second leader of Thursday, March 21, must have given great pleasure to many; however one aspect provokes me to take mild issue, and a second puzzles me.

What first saw the light of day was, of course, a Miss Brevis in the Lutheran mode, not "a high Roman Mass." With the sound instincts of com. in Bray, Bach on applying to the most definitely Catholic choir at Dresden for a position, added the "Osanna" and "Dono nobis pacem" sections to effect the transformation to the Roman style, and thus produced an appropriate sample of his work to support his claim to the job of court conductor.

He got it, but several years later. It is worthy of Mozart, Haydn and others took up the habit of producing Mass settings suited more to concert performance than to liturgical use, unconscious, it would appear, of the Protestant root of the practice. It seems to have picked the sensibilities of Pius X whose *Motu Proprio* of 1903 seems to be honoured in the breach as in the observance.

Could the "strange fusion of cultures, sounds and religions which boils in South America" owe anything to that, I wonder? Andrew Lloyd Webber seems a little young for it to be laid at his door. Perhaps we should be told.

Yours faithfully,
TIMOTHY MORLEY,
Rushall Lodge,
Middle Wallop,
Near Stockbridge,
Hampshire,
March 22.

From Mr Alan Woodward

Sir, "The common cormorant or shag..." One hopes that there is a plentiful supply of paper bags on the southern pier of Hungerford Bridge, as shown on page 2 today (March 25). I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
ALAN WOODWARD,
Flat 1,
Blandford House,
Blandford Forum,
Dorset,
March 25.

ON THIS DAY

MARCH 29 1939
The siege of Madrid in the Spanish Civil War, which had begun in July 1936, ended on March 28 1939, when General Franco's forces entered the city which surrendered with little resistance. The considerable force of Franco's sympathizers - the Fifth Column - was well in evidence as the yellow and red Nationalist colours quickly replaced Republican flags. The following day the rest of Spain surrendered.

A HISTORIC SIEGE
END OF MADRID'S ORDEAL

The siege of Madrid is reckoned to have begun on November 7, 1936, but from the very outbreak of the Spanish struggle the unhappy capital has known no peace, and it was on the previous July 20 that the guns first began to sound. It was planned that General Fanjul, from the Montana Barracks, should seize the city as soon as the Nationalist standards had begun their triumphant advance from other parts of Spain. Patiently he waited, drafting the proclamation with which he was to placard the streets of a city taken by surprise. But the plan miscarried.

Thereafter for many months Madrid was given over to the worst excesses of civil war and revolution, not to be redeemed by all the heroism displayed later in its defence. Violent revolution spent its fury under the nominal control of the Government, and in the overturning churches and convents were smashed and whole classes of mainly innocent people were pillaged and murdered. Even when, on September 4, Largo Caballero formed a new Government, supposed to be completely representative of the People's Front, crises against humanity continued, in a more official guise. The nightly round-ups, the shootings at dawn in deserted suburbs, have been grimly recorded in these columns.

THE MARXISTS' DAY
But Franco's troops were advancing, and it was not thought that the agony of Madrid could last long. Mola swept down from the Guadarrama mountains and a new attack was developed from the south-west. The suburbs of Carabanchel and part of the University City itself soon fell. On November 7 the Government were quickly slipping away to Valencia and the Nationalist were beginning to broadcast to the population the arrangements that had been made for the occupation.

Then came a sudden change, the most dramatic of many in this surprising war. November 7, the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, was the day after all, for on it the International Brigades began to arrive, with their guns and tanks. They stiffened the defence and filled the gaps, and the Moors never broke through from the Royal Park on November 9, as they had planned to do.

So Madrid was not taken by storm, but it was most grievously besieged. Franco declared he would destroy it rather than leave it to the Marxists, and his aeroplanes redoubled their bombing with cruel effect. One-third of the city lies in ruins, but the streets were always rapidly cleared...

IMPREGNABLE CITY

Before the end of last year the International Brigades went away, leaving a city where defences had been constructed which would have made it well-nigh impregnable in the purely military sense. But other factors superseded. After nearly 2½ years, when Barcelona had fallen and Franco was imperceptibly massing his forces for the last onslaught, the spirit of the defenders was broken. Negri returning to this last centre of resistance, could maintain for but a day or two his unimpaired rule. The Military Defence Council, under Casado, after expelling the Government on March 5, and suppressing the Communists with machine-guns, sued more definitely than had been done before for a conditional surrender. But Franco refused to accept no conditions; he could wait and push on to the end. The Republican game was played out, and so at the last there is no fighting behind the painfully constructed defences of Madrid, and the long siege ends, almost peacefully, with an unconditional surrender.

Once in a blue moon

From Mr Michael Hughes
Sir, I was amused by Mrs Lockley's (from Preston) reference (March 22) to the "Sheffield flood". My mother and wife, both from the Sheffield area, refer to the scarcity of buses by saying: "They only run once in a Preston Guild."

Another example of Yorkshire-Lancashire rivalry? Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL HUGHES,
46 Woolleton Crescent,
Wendover,
Aylesbury,
Buckinghamshire,
March 23.

The first cormorant?

From Miss Sheila Doyle
Sir, On March 22 you published a letter on the quantity of waste paper in the hedges and fields, and in an adjacent column one on the increase in the number of cormorants and shags.

The well-known verses of Christopher Isherwood tell us that the paper bag is the preferred nesting site of these birds. Surely this is a case of cause and effect. More bags, more cormorants. Yours faithfully,
SHEILA DOYLE,
6 Percy Square,
Birmingham City,
March 23.

March 29, 1985

SPECIAL REPORT

SHEFFIELD/1

The steely city on the seven hills

Sheffield is a proud and independent-minded city that has fought its way through some hard times to become the fourth largest conurbation in Britain with a name synonymous with the world over with craftsmanship.

The legend "Made in Sheffield" stamped on products as diverse as a pocket knife and the crankshaft of an ocean liner, has long been regarded as a guarantee of quality. And it is a reputation that civic leaders and citizens alike are striving to maintain in the face of the economic recession, by aiming for the same level of quality in the technologies of the future.

Like Rome, the city is built on seven hills - and you can see them all now that Sheffield boasts the cleanest air of any industrial centre in Europe. Its history goes back at least to the Saxon times, when invaders founded the settlement of Escfield "the open space among woods by the river Sheaf" around 600 AD.

Sheffield has had a chequered history. The manor appears in the Domesday Book, but it first became important early in the 12th century when William de Lovetot built his castle at the confluence of the Sheaf and the Don, and founded the parish church on the hill above. In 1297, the Burgery of Sheffield was created, giving some self-government to the townspeople.

Sheffield's industrial history started in the 12th century, when iron ore and coal was worked in the hills, and Chaucer refers to its cutlery in his Canterbury Tales. By the time of Queen Elizabeth, its knives, sickles, scissors and scythes were in national demand.

But it was not until Benjamin Huntsman invented the crucible steelmaking process in 1740 that Sheffield's fortunes really took off. His ability to produce steel of uniform quality made this the centre of special steelmaking - which it still is today - and laid the foundations of the great industrial leap forward when Sheffield became a bulk steel producer after the introduction of the Bessemer converter in 1859.

This was the period of great expansion. The city's population soared from 66,000 in 1821 to over a quarter of a million in 1881. Its people were crammed 260 to the acre in

back to back houses close by the steelworks and the factories.

It was not until after the Second World War that the slums of the city area began to be cleared. This work has brought the city's planners and architects international recognition for their imaginative rehousing schemes.

Like many other traditional manufacturing centres, Sheffield has had to cope with a savage assault on jobs during the recession. The basic industries of steel and engineering have been particularly badly hit. At one time, redundancies were running at 1,000 a month. Employment in engineering has shrunk by more than half, and in steel by almost two-thirds.

The latest casualty announced yesterday is the Tinsley Park billet works owned by British Steel which may close with the loss of 800 jobs.

There has been some offsetting rise in office and service employment, most obviously in the move to Sheffield of the national headquarters of the Midland Bank and the Manpower Services Commission. But this has also tailed off and the City Council is taking radical steps to maintain public service employment - which accounts for one third of all jobs in Sheffield - and to forge a constructive new partnership with the private sector and higher education to ensure that Sheffield remains where it has customarily been, at the forefront of developing technology.

To that end, the city's employment department is setting up schemes such as SCPTRE - the Sheffield Centre for Product Development and Technological Resources. Its task is to tap the expertise of small firms, local co-operatives and the skilled unemployed to put ideas into practice, particularly in areas of unmet social need. The most promising project to date is an advanced de-humidifier to combat condensation in flats.

There is also an Information Technology Centre and, uniquely, a Women's Technology Training Workshop. Sheffield is planning to establish a Technology Campus, and is actively bidding for EEC Regional Aid now that the city's Intermediate Area Status has been restored after a campaign that united all parts of the political spectrum.

Paul Routledge



Fargate in Sheffield, a city known for craftsmanship, and David Blunkett with his dog Ted, the man out to make it an even better place to live



Where the people always come first

other provincial centres when the Midland quit the capital a decade ago. It has not come about by accident, of course. Sheffield has produced a long line of city fathers who have striven to make it a better place. The present inheritor of that tradition is Mr David Blunkett, leader of the controlling Labour group on the city council, a man we will hear much more about in the future.

He said: "Sheffield has a tradition of public enterprise, a broad sense of community identity which most cities lost a long time ago. That is an enormous asset. It gives us a headstart in trying to keep some sense of purpose."

He freely admits that much of the public service has in the past been bureaucratic and even alienating. Sheffield was one of the local authorities that fell foul of the rate-

capping legislation, but the Blunkett philosophy is that the city had no alternative but to maintain its spending to hold down the rise in unemployment, and provide an environment that would attract business.

Mr Blunkett says: "We have to ask ourselves, 'Where are we going to be in 10 years' time, and what contribution can the city council make to ensure that change benefits the whole community, not just sections of it?' It could go either way. We could have a divided society, with some people doing very well and some out on the fringe of life in a sub-economy."

"We would have a society which has lost its way, where people sink or swim according to how they fight for themselves. Or we can have a genuine, open and civilized society where we change social ownership, where we

link up with private enterprise and create partnerships, where we support vigorously, as a catalyst, new technology on sites like Sheffield's technology campus.

"To do that, we need a society based on some sort of security and trust, where people feel they are actually working together rather than against each other, and where the results of what is done are shared."

"Collectively, we provide good education, good care of the old, an excellent environment and affordable public transport to free people from isolation and the way they feel trapped and excluded from society. It seems to me that offers a real vision of a world where ordinary people have some control over their own lives and their own resources."

It is a remarkable vision, all the more remarkable because the vision-

ary himself is blind. But Mr Blunkett is clearly not one to be put off by such a consideration, nor by the fears of the business community. There are signs that the two are getting to understand each other better these days.

"I think the dialogue we have begun with the private sector particularly over the last two years is valuable, and is developing," he argues, pointing to joint ventures such as the impending trade mission to the steel city of Anshan in China.

"The dialogue is spreading into other areas, and I think we are of a mind now to ensure that we build bridges with the private sector."

"I think that dialogue is bearing fruit. We understand each other better. We want to maintain our own views but we want to listen and take on board their's as well. We don't want to create a political climate that excludes business."

PR

Sheffield
Hallmark for the Future

Sheffield has been one of Europe's main manufacturing and industrial cities for over two hundred years.

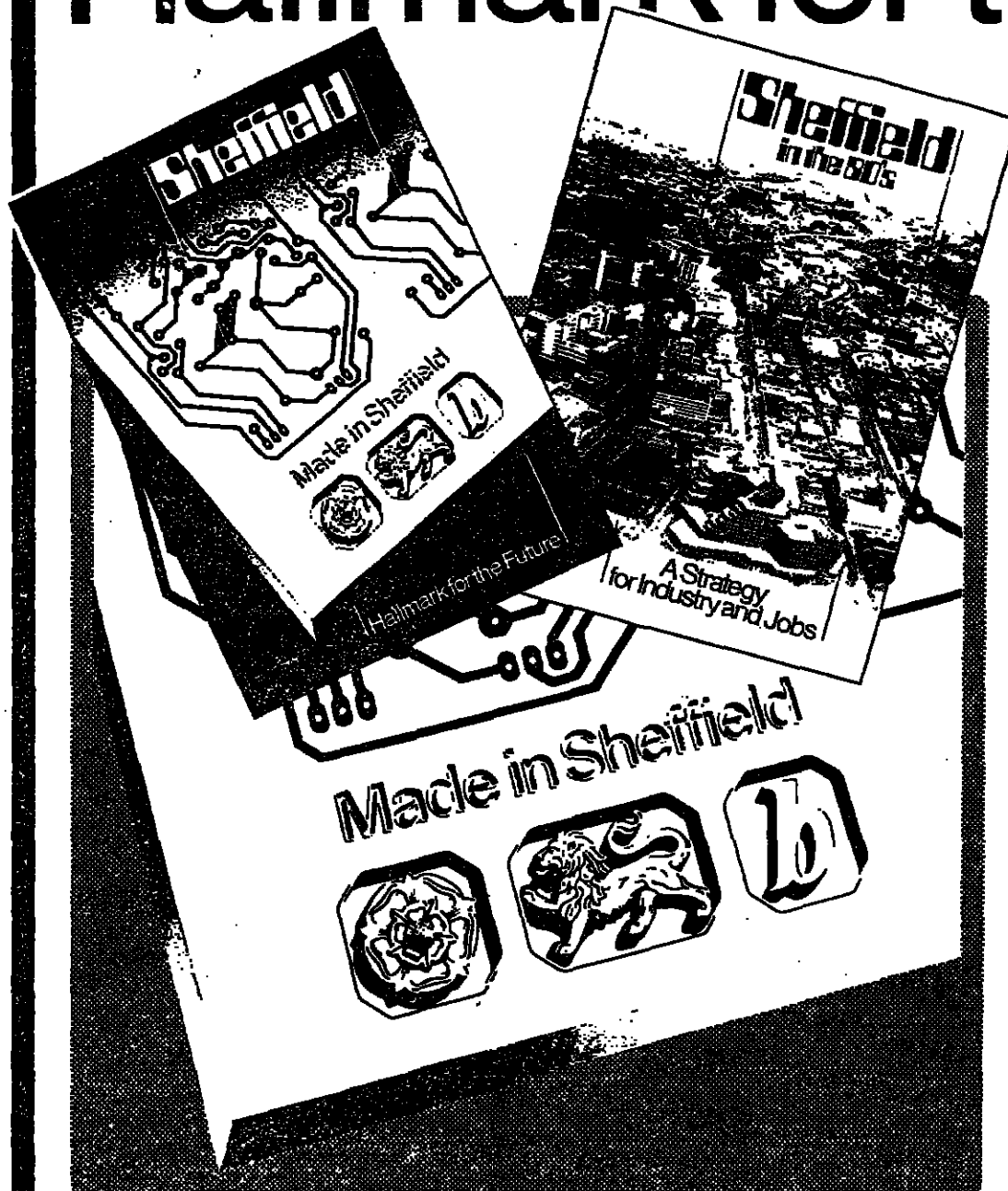
During that time it has earned an unrivalled reputation throughout the world as a producer of high quality manufactured goods, and Sheffield's name has become a hallmark for excellence.

Coupled with that reputation for quality has been the distinctive combination of skills, ingenuity and expertise of Sheffield's people.

Now, as Sheffield's economy adapts to meet the challenges of a new era of industrial technology, the city's skills and its reputation for quality remain as the twin foundations for its future.

The City Council in Sheffield is committed to supporting the city's economy, to developing the city's skills and to maintaining its reputation for quality. To do this it is providing a range of resources both to help sustain existing industry and jobs, and to stimulate the development of new industries, new enterprises and new technologies.

As a result, the name of Sheffield, long established as a hallmark of excellence in industry, can continue to be a hallmark for the future.



Sheffield: Hallmark for the future provides an introduction to Sheffield for potential investors and developers. Highlighting the city's centrality and its industrial skills and opportunities, the brochure also features the city's outstanding resources for new technology, as well as providing a glimpse of Sheffield's social and leisure facilities.

Sheffield in the 80's: A Strategy for Industry and Jobs outlines the City Council's plans for rebuilding Sheffield's local economy. Dealing in turn with land, premises, finance and other resources, **Sheffield in the 80's** sets out what the Council has to offer firms, individuals and organisations for constructive partnerships in achieving the Council's plans.



City of Sheffield

**Employment
DEPARTMENT**

Full details about Sheffield and its policies for economic development are contained in our two brochures. For your copies of the brochures and further information please contact Sheffield City Council Employment Department, Palatine Chambers, Pinstone Street, Sheffield S1 2HN - tel: (0742) 755215.

SHEFFIELD/2

(SPECIAL REPORT)

How the council aims to bring back jobs

Whatever else they disagree about, the employers and politicians of Sheffield agree on one point: that the recession has had a devastating impact on the regional economy, writes Paul Nuttall. In little more than a year, unemployment has risen from under five per cent to more than 15 per cent.

But the city's leaders are not standing idly by as the dole queues lengthen. Sheffield has been among the pioneers in establishing an industrial development office, which has been giving advice and assistance to industrialists for nearly a year. And as the battle for jobs intensifies, the city led the way again with the setting up in 1981 of an Employment Development Unit to concentrate its efforts in this critical field.

Now that Sheffield has won back the Intermediate Area status lost four years ago, Sheffield once again qualifies for government grants and EEC aid. The council's strategy for industry and jobs is already in place, providing land, factory

premises, financial support, specialist advice and high-quality training. It is seen as a two-way equation, however. In return for the support it gives, the council is looking for a commitment to Sheffield, good working conditions for employees and participation in an Employment Planning Agreement "where appropriate".

This policy has been sharply criticized by some local employers who fear it could scare away investment from outside.

Councillor Helen Jackson, chairman of the employment committee, argues that incoming employers such as the Manpower Services Commission and Midland Bank plump for Sheffield "because it is a civilized place to live. It has good amenities and facilities and excellent education".

The council has just confirmed its strong political commitment to the job strategy by appointing Dan Sequerra, divisional officer for the union ASTMS as director of the employment department. He

inherits an unemployment rate slightly higher than the national average and a dole queue of 43,918 men, women and young people.

He is determined to maintain the council's strategy. He says: "A firm that is concerned about standards is likely to do a better job than a cowboy."

The appointment of Mr Sequerra, chairman of the Sheffield District Labour Party since 1983, to the £20,000-a-year post raised eyebrows in industry and prompted jibes of "jobs for the boys" from the minority Tory group. And the general high-profile policy of the council also has its critics.

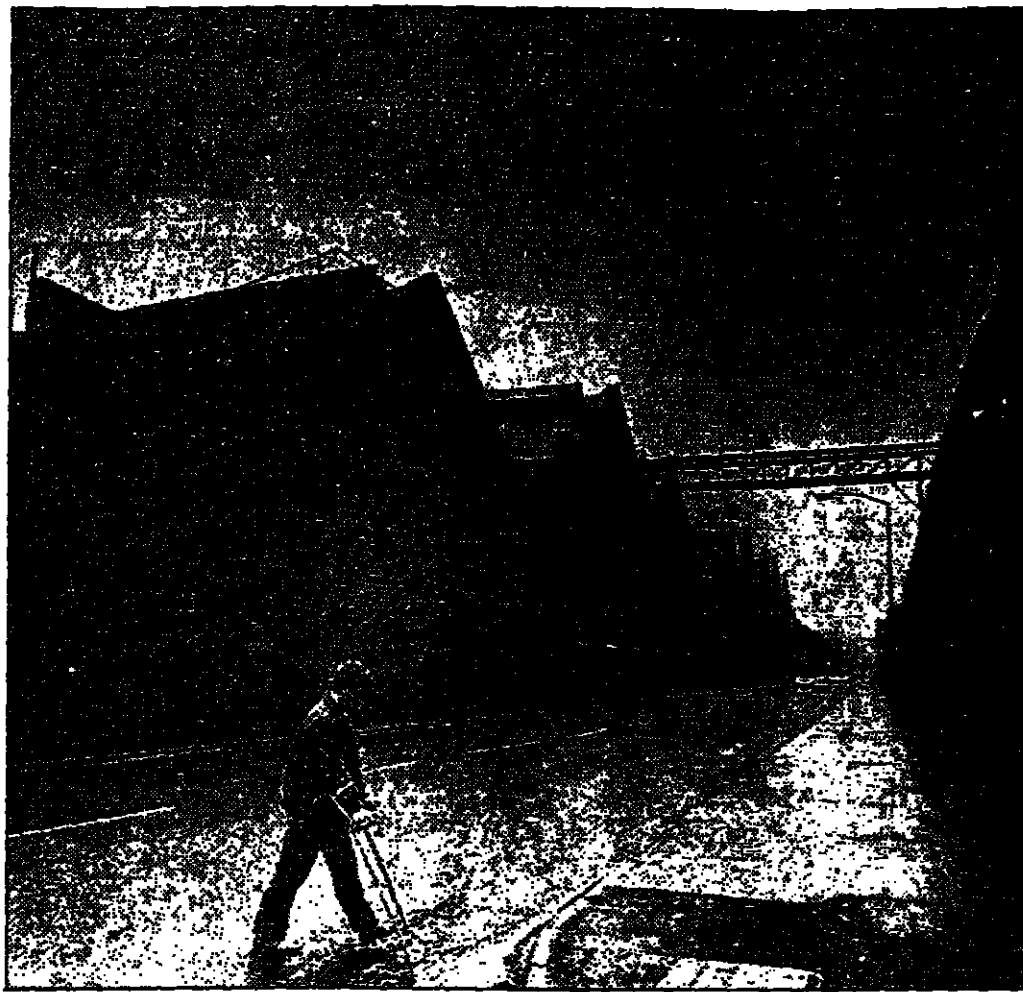
Nicholas Kemp, regional director of the Engineering Employers' Federation, suggests: "Part of the problem of why people don't come to Sheffield is that over the last four or five years the council has tended to promote an image of the city that most employers, be they from the UK or overseas, find unfriendly."

The issue of rates is also one that crops up among employers' worries after the 30 to 40 per cent increases of the early 1980s, and the current controversy over rate-capping. "Our member firms very much hope that Sheffield will eventually conform and set a legal rate," said Mr Kemp. "If not, the practical problems will be huge."

Ironically, Mr Sequerra, a one-time civil servant at the National Economic Development Office, who has been negotiating across the table from private-sector employers for the last 10 years, also wants to see a greater understanding between free enterprise and the council's municipal socialism.

There are some exciting schemes. The council plans to concentrate resources into transforming the city's major industrial area, the Lower Don Valley, so as to encourage regeneration and transform a heavy industrial neighbourhood into an industrial parkland. Land is being reclaimed and landscaped, and advance factories are being built. The council's first Enterprise Workshops have been established there to foster new product development.

And there are plans to site a technology campus on land in the city centre specifically designed for industries using the new technologies. "It is the council that is looking to the future," says Mr Sequerra, "developing programmes and plans to take the city and its industries right into the future. The challenge to the private sector is to join us."



Shutting down, building up: above, derelict steel works in Lower Don Valley, an industrial area due for regeneration, and the Midland Bank HQ



Moving story of progress

The employment scene in Sheffield has undergone dramatic changes in the last 30 years. In the early 1950s the average employee in the city was a manual worker in manufacturing. By 1981, the typical employee was in the service sector.

Between 1971 and 1977, when the total number of jobs in the city fell by 6,000, the total in service trades such as banking, insurance, finance and public administration actually rose from 88,000 to 101,700.

However, a recent city and employment survey concluded that the growth of service employment has now slowed to a standstill.

You would scarcely believe that gazing out of the tenth floor of the Grosvenor House Hotel, where all you can see - and hear - is a large office block going up on a city-centre lot.

But city estate agents Simon Houlston and Partners report a surplus of office accommodation, with incoming tenants securing extremely preferential terms.

The over-supply is attributed to an office-building boom in the late 1970s when it was hoped that occupational lettings such as was achieved with the Midland Bank could be repeated.

The Fountain Precinct and City Plaza schemes came on the market at that time, offering

350,000 square feet of space just as demand both in Sheffield and throughout the provincial cities had fallen away.

Nevertheless, Simon Houlston observes: "It is interesting to note that as a result of improvement in market conditions in the last six months there has been a steady, if somewhat slow reduction in the current stocks of both office and industrial space."

There is no shortage of good words from those like the MSC and the Midland Bank who have moved to the city. Midland's transfer to the Griffin House headquarters building was primarily dictated by the cost of office space in London and the quality and ease of recruiting labour locally.

Grateful for the contribution from people and the city

Brian Barnacle, personnel manager at the Midland, had nothing but praise for the quality of life and the educational standards of job applicants.

He said: "We have every cause to be grateful for the contribution from local people and the city council."

It is a two-way process, of course. Midland's 1,900 em-

ployees probably contribute £15 to £20 million a year to the Sheffield economy, not to mention the rates.

From time to time there are rumours that the bank is leaving, and management has to reaffirm its commitment to the city.

The last such occasion was only two months ago when the deputy chief executive, John Brooks, insisted: "Our commitment to the area is as great now as it was in 1973 when we came."

The MSC moved to the city in stages over a three-year period starting in 1979. It has built up to a complement of 1,800 - a third of whom were recruited locally. The remainder were gathered together under one roof from 13 office locations in the capital.

A commission officer said: "The people who moved up here have really settled in with their families. Obviously a few did not like it, but it was the same for everybody and the majority of people are happy."

Which makes it all the more attractive to possible bidders for office space who hear the Houlston verdict: "Lettings are still continuing at heavily discounted levels, which is likely to continue so long as there remains an imbalance between supply and demand."

PR

University's partnership with the industrialists

The University of Sheffield was founded by local industrialists who wanted to see proper provision for teaching science and technology in the city.

A recent report from the university states: "The move away from the heavy industrial base towards the knowledge-based industries has provided increased scope for collaboration with industry. At the same time, the university has responded positively to the challenge of reduced government funding by seeking to generate a measure of its own income through the active marketing of its expertise and facilities."

With a complement of 1,130 teaching staff and 700 research students working in 100 departments and research units, the scope for collaborative work is regarded as enormous, and the 6,000-word report looked at only the major contributions.

However, the pace of joint co-operation between town and industry is clearly quickening. Sheffield has moved swiftly into the field of industrial and commercial advisory services.

So it was that the Metals Advisory Centre was set up in 1980, the first university-based enterprise in Britain to gain approved test house status under the National Testing Laboratory Accreditation

Scheme. The customer contact list already tops the 350 mark.

This initiative was followed last year by the setting-up of the Metals Information Service, a joint venture with the City Library. The department of control engineering produces software packages for processes as varied as space exploration and biomedical engineering.

In the electronic field, the university has pioneered the establishment of a national electronics components data service scheme for use by industry and government. Known as CODUS (Component Databank University of Sheffield), the service offers the very latest information on almost 60,000 items, and the range is growing at the rate of 25 per cent a year.

Geoffrey Sims, vice-chancellor of the university, argues: "Our partnerships in these and other areas make available to industry and commerce the knowledge, expertise and facilities of the university and so enhance its capacity for innovation and improvement."

"They also benefit university staff by providing them with a rich source of teaching material and a wide range of challenges in the research field. Collaboration of this kind is essential if this country is to benefit."

PR

A union centre, but realistic with it

Sheffield has been in the news constantly over the last year for a reason that Sheffielders looking for work could probably have done without.

The city houses the headquarters of the National Union of Mine-workers, and the fortnightly meetings of its executive committee brought the world's media to the doorstep. The constant attention given to the NUM, and to the violence on the picket lines at Orgreave close to the city centre, may have given the impression of a

strike-happy, militant city. However, a city council spokesman said: "Sheffield's labour relations record has been for many decades an example of how industrial relations should be handled."

Though Sheffield industry is very much unionized, the local union officers are realistic and know that their members' interest lies in the prosperity of their employers.

The engineering industry is an example. In the whole of the Sheffield region of the

Engineering Employers' Federation, which covers a very much larger area than the city itself, there were only 15 strikes in 1984 - and only two of them lasted more than four days. The number of problems requiring a union-management conference in the industry has fallen by 50 per cent since 1979-80.

Nicholas Kemp, director of the EEF, says firms in Sheffield have had a great amount of co-operation from their employees in recent years.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

in partnership with industry and commerce

A broad range of large and small companies make extensive use of the facilities and expertise available in one of Britain's foremost universities.

Consultancy work, contract research, problem solving, testing of materials and equipment, short courses and seminars - these and many other services form an integral part of our everyday activities.

Whatever your particular requirement, the Commercial and Industrial Development Bureau guarantees that your enquiry will receive personal attention.

Write for further details to:
The Director, Commercial and Industrial Development Bureau, University of Sheffield,
Sheffield S10 2TN. Tel: (0742) 78544, ext 4090.

cdb

Commercial & Industrial Development Bureau

For over 20 years Davy Computing in Sheffield have been making a contribution to engineering world-wide with their expertise in systems and software.



Today they offer a complete service including a wide range of leading micro computers, Bureau facilities, particularly stress analysis, with relevant software, reliable hardware and responsive support.

Davy

Davy Computing Limited
Moorfoot House, 2 Clarence Lane,
Sheffield S3 7UZ Telephone: (0742) 71201
A Davy Corporation Company

CRUCIBLE THEATRE SHEFFIELD

BOX OFFICE 79922

PRESENT LAUGHTER

BY NOEL COWARD

May 24-June 15

A glittering mix of wit, love and rivalry is elegantly portrayed in this stylish and effervescent revival.

MAKING GREAT BRITISH TOOLS.

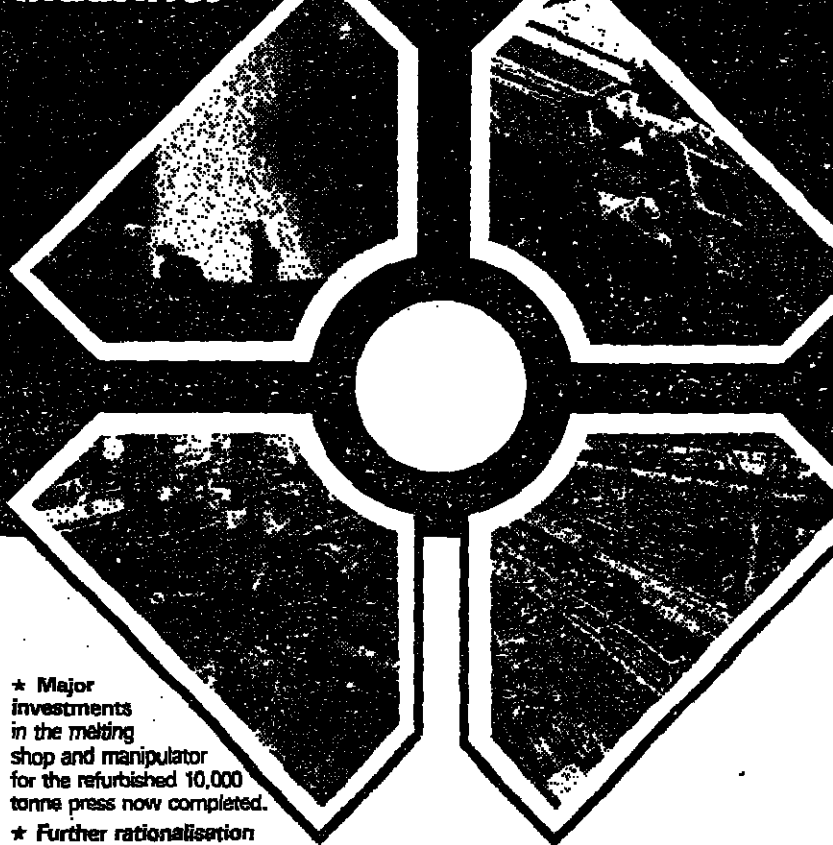
TOOLS FROM **NEILL** ECURSE BRITTOOL MOORE WRIGHT STUBS ELLIOTT LUCAS

Neill Tools Limited, Napier Street, Sheffield S11 9AB England
Telephone: (0742) 71281 Telex: 84278 G NEILL G

YOU'LL NEVER FIND A BETTER PARTNER



FORGING AHEAD... in the service of Aerospace, Defence, Power Generation, Process Plant, Heavy Engineering and Energy Related Industries



- ★ Major investments in the melting shop and manipulator for the refurbished 10,000 tonne press now completed.
- ★ Further rationalisation of plant and facilities to give shorter lead times and more reliable deliveries well advanced.
- ★ New products and new markets at home and overseas being energetically developed.
- ★ Consolidating our position as a "Centre of Excellence" in the manufacture and production of Special Steels, Forgings, Castings and Engineering Products.

We welcome your enquiries. Contact us at:

Sheffield Forgemasters

Don Valley House, Brightside Lane, Sheffield, S9 2RZ. Tel: 0742 448071 Telex: 54279

ASSURING YOU OF OUR GOOD OFFICES...

301, GLOSSOP ROAD, SHEFFIELD

- Extensively refurbished period property
- Fully fitted to a high standard
- Good car parking
- Prominent position in popular commercial area
- Professional area

THREE REMAINING SUITES

1,450-5,358 sq ft

TO LET

NUMBER 1 CHURCH STREET, SHEFFIELD

- In the heart of the city centre
- Superbly fitted first floor suite
- Good car parking within 250 yds
- Featuring wood panelled board room
- SELF CONTAINED SUITE

3,434 sq ft

TO LET

ST. MARY'S HOUSE, LONDON ROAD, SHEFFIELD

- Prestige new development
- Prominent corner site on Inner Ring Road
- Very close to city centre
- SHOWROOMS/RETAIL

1,100-5,620 sq ft

OFFICES 1,000-17,000 sq ft

TO LET

& EXCELLENT INDUSTRIALS

RANSKILL COURT, SHEPCOTE LANE, SHEFFIELD

- Superb new modern factory/warehouse units
- Close to junction 34, M1
- High quality specification with offices
- Excellent parking and loading

UNITS

2,350-4,995 sq ft

TO LET

ROYAL LONDON INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, PETRE STREET, SHEFFIELD

- Easy access M1 city centre
- Extensive parking and loading facilities
- Well fitted two storey offices

LAST TWO UNITS

3,825 and 4,720 sq ft

TO LET

ROMAN RIDGE ROAD, TYLER STREET, M1 JUNCTION 34, SHEFFIELD

- Two excellent modern warehouse/industrial units
- Both within "mile M1"
- Very competitive rentals
- Excellent parking and loading
- Well fitted offices

ROMAN RIDGE ROAD 9,300 sq ft

TYLER STREET 8,400 sq ft

TO LET

WITH OVERHEAD RUNWAY FOR CRANES

For full details of these excellent properties please contact

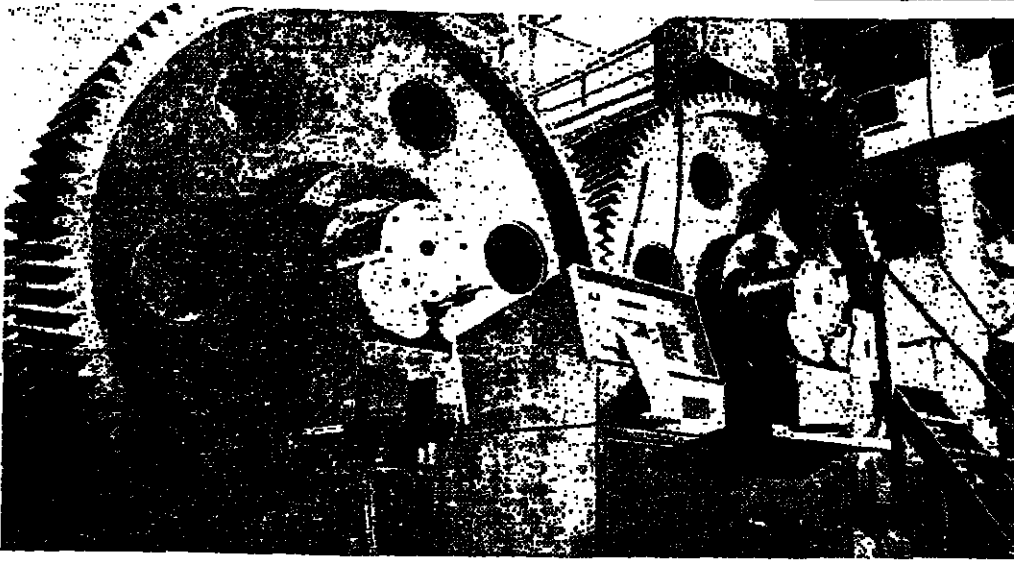
Simon Houlston & Partners

3 St. Peter's Close, Sheffield S1 2EJ

Tel: (0742) 752395

Also at 5 Oxford Place, Leeds 1

RETURNED EFFICIENT



Top cogs: From Sheffield's Davy-McKee and (right) Master Cutler Ian Porter

Steel firms forge links to beat off competition

The acres of silent shuttered works along Savile Street and Brightside Lane, the For Sale signs dusty and peeling, tell their own story. Steelmaking in Sheffield has been systematically scythed by five years of recession, writes Frazer Wright.

It is true that South Yorkshire remains the heart of Britain's special steel industry. It is also true that demand for the product has sagged, and that what is left has been partly eroded by incessant foreign competition.

The crash of 1979 took some months to work its way through the economy but when it hit Sheffield steel, the result was devastating. Even those who saw the need to rationalise, like Aurora, which brought together such names as Edgar Allen, Balfour Darwin and Samuel Osborn, could not live with high interest rates, depressed order books and what Sheffield still considers unfair and subsidized foreign penetration.

Even the titans trembled. Firth Brown, that archdeacon of late Victorian industrial orthodoxy, had to be rescued from the brink of collapse by a shotgun marriage with the equally ailing BSC River Don works. These masters of metal forged an alliance as Sheffield Forgemasters in 1982.

It has survived. Just. But continued low orders and the need for incessant cuts - the firm now employs little over 3,000 well below half the joint workforce of balmier days - meant that survival was on the

basis of hand-outs and cautious accounting. For several months last summer, joint owners BSC had to help Forgemaster meet the wage bill.

Now, a £10 million package of cash and bank facilities, again dominated by BSC's willingness to help its former offspring, has given the business a short breathing space.

Even Lee, a canny family-controlled business, is now putting its money outside steel and into high-tech growth areas.

What of BSC some 18 years after the state appropriated such great names as United Steels, English Steel Corporation and Steel Pech and Tozer? It still has production units in Sheffield, at Stocksbridge and Tinsley Park, and the stainless complex at Shepcote Lane, that last big special steel expansion launched in the heady days of 1974.

A considerable blow to the industry in the area came yesterday when BSC announced the possible closure of the Tinsley Park special billet works with the loss of 800 jobs.

A total of 1100 are employed at the plant, but the corporation said there were job opportunities for 300 at the nearby Stocksbridge and Aldwarke works, which are also part of the Tinsley Park complex.

Stainless, a £160 million development, is coming good, with brisk order books and a much improved reputation for delivery. It must be a candidate for privatization although, as

Britain's only bulk producer of stainless steel flat products, a link with the British private sector seems remote.

The remainder of BSC locally, now based over the boundary in low-rate (by South Yorkshire standards) Rotherham, has been the centrepiece of six years of talking in the much-vaunted Phoenix Two privatization scheme, which would link BSC Special Steels with the private sector, now represented by just the GKN Brymbo works in North Wales.

This deal was to have taken in such one-time rivals as Dupont and Round Oak too, and the Hadfields works in Sheffield, that thorn in the BSC side for so many years. Hadfields was dragged into closure when the corporation and GKN persuaded Lomro that the latter's late venture into steel might be better forgotten.

If and when Phoenix Two finally emerges, it will be the final act for Sheffield steel. Some will remain and, hopefully, prosper. But even at today's level, BSC now only employs, in the whole of South Yorkshire, about 30 per cent of the number of employees of Sheffield City Council.

Sheffield Forgemasters, with 10 per cent of the number is the city's biggest private employer. If that company collapses, or shrinks still more, Bassett, the liquorice and sweet company will be Sheffield's biggest private employer.



A shine comes back to cutlery

Sheffield's cutlery industry is showing signs of a renaissance. The Far East still sends as much low-grade cut-price cutlery to Britain (perhaps as much as 98 per cent of stainless steel sold), but importers do not bother with the higher end of the market, leaving a valuable niche.

And in one area, kitchen knives, Sheffield still leads the world, with firms like Richardson, the Laser knife company, and Taylor's Eye Witness, which makes Kitchen Devils.

Another Sheffield industry, engineering, has been harder hit than cutlery by the recession. Orders for new steel mills have been thin on the ground for Davy-McKee, but the acquisition of the Ashlow specialist mill suggests things are picking up. Davy, as a world-ranging designer, supplier and contractor of large mills, is important to the city for the sheer amount of sub-contract work it brings. If Davy sneezes, many fear pneumonia.

The pit strike brought further gloom to the city's National Coal Board suppliers, although the NCB tried to help specialist companies whose order books were dominated by equipment for the mines. Now the strike over the re-equipping of coal faces should bring steady work for some years.



Gone fishing: The River Don is popular again

Master Cutler sings a song for Europe

Occasionally, perhaps more often than outsiders realise, a metamorphosis spreads through Sheffield. Divisions are healed, although temporarily, and the lions of politics lie down with the lambs of industry. As if a civic crusade had been declared, it can be when the city feels a slight or insult. More likely, it is a girding of the municipal loins to reach out and attract a factory or organization. And it can reveal an unlikely and attractive facet of this sometimes parochial city, often called the biggest village in England.

It happened ten years ago, when the city fathers set their sights on the out-of-London headquarters plans of the Midland Bank, and it succeeded. It continued when town hall and Chamber of Commerce climate-sniffers detected the onset of government devolution. The headquarters of the Manpower Services Commission, now housed in what some regard as the ugliest office building in England, was the result.

Civic juices have started to flow again. This time the target is the proposed European Economic Community's Trade-mark Office which will bring 200 direct, and up to 2,000 indirect jobs to the city chosen as its site.

Appropriately, the campaign was mooted by the Master Cutler, titular head of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire, one of the last great companies to survive outside London. Mr Ian Porter, managing director of a textile

machinery company, fulfils the office requirement of an interest in knives since his carpet machine operation devours cutting edges.

Perhaps because of this Mr Porter, the first Master from nearby Barnsley, has brought a breath of fresh air to the 350-year-old office, and the unofficial ambassadorship of local industry that it entails. He cites Sheffield's 600-year history of trade marks, and the fact that it is perhaps the only city in the world to be registered to avoid illegal use of the name, as clear evidence of its historic suitability for such a development.

Labour councillors, Tory businessmen, and MPs of the major parties have joined his campaign with enthusiasm, although they realise that an unfashionable provincial city with an undisputed reputation for radicalism must be an outside bet for the nomination. Nevertheless, given such support, the EEC trademark officials will be able to call upon unlimited cooperation from every sector of the community.

Even cynics would agree that such an exercise, whether successful or not, would inevitably benefit the city and its political infrastructure: there is already more than a strong hint that entrenched views in other areas are softening. Working together on such a scale is a subtle but nonetheless effective way of gently burring the sharp edges that can work against the encouragement of much needed new industry.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

- England's third largest provincial city, with an area of 36,450 hectares (about 90,000 acres), population nearly 548,000.
- The only British city with a national park within its boundaries.
- The city has carried out an intensive clean air programme leading to its claim to be Europe's cleanest industrial centre.
- Key worker housing available to incoming companies.
- The M1 London-Leeds motorway passes through its boundaries on the eastern side and it is served by three airports.
- More departmental store floor space than any other city outside London.
- A big tourist and conference centre with more than 700 conferences taking place in 1979.

Convivial pursuits

The glossy "Come to Sheffield" pamphlets traditionally stress the city's closeness to the Derbyshire countryside and the great houses of the aristocracy such as Hardwick Hall.

And very beautiful they are both. But the city is now looking more to its own industrial heritage and natural attractions: Anglers are fishing in the River Don again, for example.

The city council is introducing a Passport To Leisure scheme, giving free access to a wide range of facilities and amenities in off-peak hours.

There is plenty to look for. Football and cricket pitches by the hundreds; tennis courts, golf courses, bowling greens and 16 swimming pools, including the new Sheaf Valley Baths and the delightful Lido at Millhouses on the south side of the city. There is also provision for skating, archery, squash, badminton, boxing, wrestling, fishing and a host of other activities.

It might be remembered that it was only 50 years ago that unemployed Sheffielders opened up much of their countryside to hikers by the tactic of "mass trespass" on the hills, risking imprisonment until a public right of way was established over the solitude of the Kinder Plateau: a sombre reminder for today's generation of jobless.

PR

HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED . . .

How many types of SCISSORS are still made in Sheffield?

As well as specialising in over 60 different types we also have available in our range of products pocket knives, hunting knives, industrial knives, butchers and painters cutlery, table cutlery, engineers & woodworking tools.

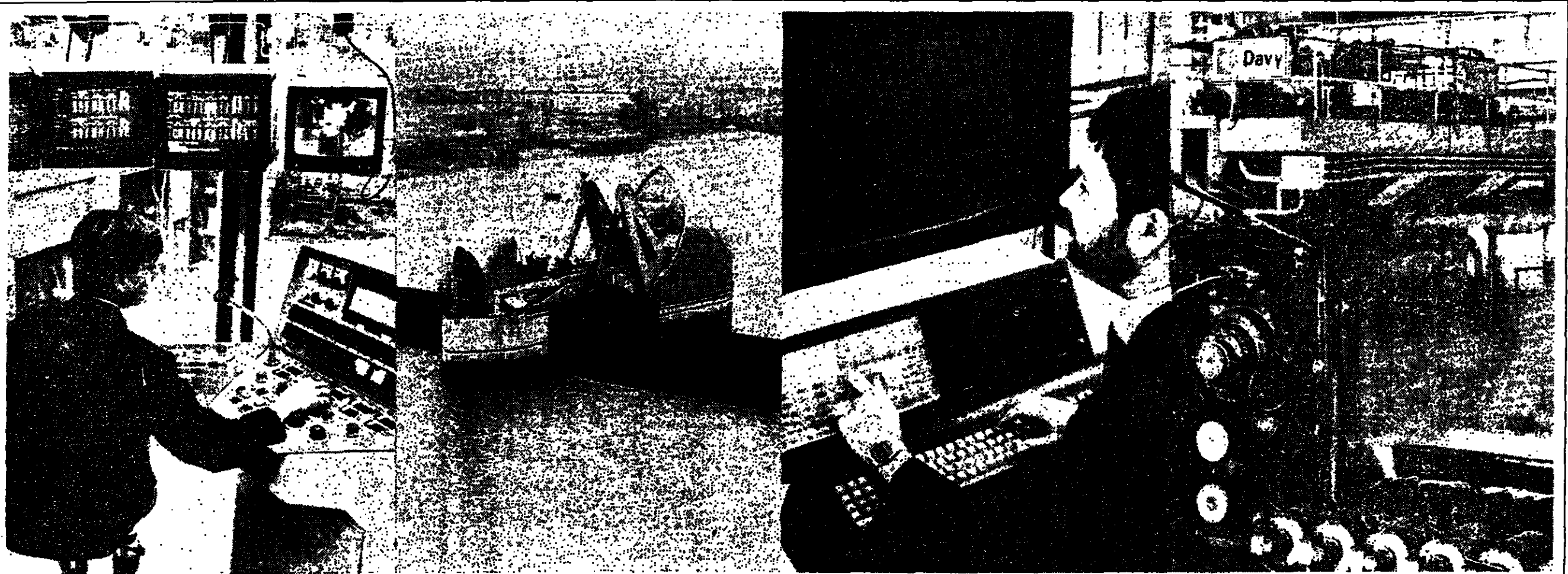
Member of the British Cutlery & Silverware Association. Winners of the 1985 Cutlery Company AGCLAM Award for substantially increased exports.

Buy British by sending for our catalogue to:

KUTRITE GROUP,
Kutrite Works, Smithfield,
Sheffield S3 7AR or
Telex 54316 KUTRITE G or
Telephone 0742 21915.

Name
Address
Postal Code

FW



DAVY McKEE. TAKING TECHNOLOGY TO THE WORLD.

We've been exporting technology to the world for over 150 years from our manufacturing base in Sheffield.

Along with creating new business opportunities both here in Sheffield and in the U.K.

Our current projects include the \$380 million cold rolling mill complex at Smederevo in Yugoslavia, the £75 million Sonasid Rod Mill in Morocco, the £70 million modernisation of Port Talbot and the £350 million steel plate mill at Sictarsa in Mexico.

Just think what Davy McKee technology could do for you.

Davy McKee

DAVY McKEE (SHEFFIELD) LTD.,
PRINCE OF WALES ROAD, SHEFFIELD S9 4EX.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Little interest

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 25. Dealings End, April 12. Contango Day, April 15. Settlement Day, April 22.
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.
 You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Year ago
1	BUILDING AND ROADS	
2	Wilson (Comedy)	
3	Heywood Williams	
4	Martelli (Hafsa)	
5	Terrill	
6	Barnett & Hallam	
7	Amcliffe	
8	Black John	
9	Higgs & Johnson	
10	Gleeson (H)	
11	NOTES AND AIRCRAFT	
12	Davis	
13	Jaguar	
14	AE	
15	Auto Products	
16	Br Aerospace	
17	Br Car Auctions	
18	Harwell	
19	Gates (Frank G)	
20	Drumby	
21	Elam	
22	Ventura Nevada	
23	Spinning Stores	
24	Time An Dev	
25	Dechert (H)	
26	Smith (W.H.)	
27	Brenner	
28	VNS Newagents	
29	Green	
30	ELECTRICALS	
31	AB Elect	
32	Ford Cable Elec	
33	Multimedia Elec	
34	Fin Elec	
35	Electronics	
36	Thames	
37	Crude	
38	Crucial	
39	Electromechanics	
40	Amrad	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEK

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

UNDATED

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

BUILDING AND ROADS

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

FINANCE AND LAND

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

FOODS

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

CINEMAS AND TV

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

DRAPERY AND STORES

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

HOTELS AND CATERERS

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

ELECTRICALS

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

1984/85 High Low Company Price Change Dividend % P/E

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

1984/85 High Low Company Price Change Dividend % P/E

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

1984/85 High Low Company Price Change Dividend % P/E

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

1984/85 High Low Company Price Change Dividend % P/E

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

1984/85 High Low Company Price Change Dividend % P/E

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

1984/85 High Low Company Price Change Dividend % P/E

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
1. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Anglo American	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

1984/85 High Low Company Price Change Dividend % P/E

159	14	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
160	2	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
161	245	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
162	403	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
163	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
164	70	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
165	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
166	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
167	120	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
168	81	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
169	170	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
170	96	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
171	28	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
172	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
173	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
174	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
175	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
176	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
177	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
178	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
179	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
181	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
182	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
183	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
184	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
185	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
186	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
187	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
188	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
189	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
190	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
191	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
192	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
193	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
194	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
195	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
196	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
197	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
198	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
199	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
200	210	Barclay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

'Half-and-half' base rate cut as Bank signals caution

Yesterday's "half-and-half" cut in bank rates (a half-point reduction by two out of the big four, National Westminster and Lloyds should bring this unwinding phase in monetary policy to an end. Assuming the other two main clearers follow suit, the building societies will be back in business; which means any further cut should lead to a reduction in mortgage rates and the Chancellor's sober budget may at last yield some political benefit.

So the building societies may come to look somewhat greedy (or administratively extravagant) in having decided to raise mortgage rates from April 1. Their reasons are clearly demonstrated by their latest estimate of inflows this month, which the societies now seem to think will have been only £200 million, a mere quarter of what they reckon to need.

But a change in rates preannounced for All Fool's Day does precious little for the previous month's inflows; while the underlying trend in interest rates may compel the societies to follow the Duke of York down the steps again quite shortly.

How soon? The Bank of England did precious little to encourage the base rate cut; it reduced dealing rates after, not before, the two banks had acted. Although certain money market rates were clearly signalling a cut, the three-month interbank rate was still above 13 per cent a yesterday's close, which was why Barclays said it did not move.

So the Government is clearly still signalling caution. Yesterday's experience may have bolstered its courage. Although events in Britain did the pound dipped on the news of the cut, this did little more than cream the top off a frothy rise. Early yesterday morning, the sterling index touched 78.5; it closed in London at 77.5 down a mere 0.1 points on Wednesday's close. Against the dollar, the pound closed in London at \$1.229, down less than half a cent on Wednesday's close.

It is against the mark that the pound still appears strangely strong: sterling rose to nearly DM3.88 early yesterday. When Britain did, and West Germany did not, see a fall in interest rates, the pound dropped a little; but still closed at DM3.8413.

P & O sails into calmer waters

The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company sailed majestically into history yesterday by producing a report and accounts for 1984 which was fully in keeping with its tempestuous past. Analysts sighed as they pored over the detailed accounts, brimful of assets sales; writedowns; debt restructuring and other frequently surprising entries.

It is highly unlikely that P&O will demonstrate such variety in future. As from February 27, the group is safely berthed within an expanded group, after its merger with Sterling Guarantee Trust on February 27.

Sir Jeffrey Sterling is at the helm of the huge new group, backed by his management team, and a far more soothing picture seems likely, comparable to the calm wrought eventually after the Town & City Properties rescue. Already, it appears, half the debt has been switched into medium-term liabilities, and funded at average rates of 8 per cent.

A start to this programme is visible from the 1984 accounts. The group had taken big bites out of the late 1980s debt, and switched it longer. Loans repayable in

1993 rose from £23,000 to £96.1 million. But much clearly remained to be done. By the year end, loans repayable between 1 and 5 years were still about £68 million (193 million), while currency fluctuations had helped push foreign currency liabilities up from £71 million to £116 million.

Repayment of long-term loans of £122 million in the P & O sources and applications of funds statement matches neatly with long-term loans received of £127 million, and presumably incorporates a coupon benefit. Spending on fixed assets totalled £179.2 million, mainly reflecting the delivery of the Royal Princess, and this figures ties up, conceptually, with £177 million of assets sales.

The group maintains it took no big losses on book value, although extraordinary losses of £14.5 million on disposals and discontinued activities point towards some awkward moments. The £79 million write-down of the liquidated petroleum gas fleet should insulate the new group from similar problems in the future.

To analysts' complaints that trading profits were down a disappointing £14 million to £60 million in a good year for cruises, P & O retorts that asset disposals have distorted the picture, and that the strength of the balance sheet is the real eye-catching factor.

Sale of the Falco oil trading business has helped to reduce the entries for debtors by £300 million and for creditors by nearly £400 million, scaling down the magnitude of these working capital figures to far more manageable proportions.

Equally, the apparent £9.8 million deficit from trading needs to be seen in the context of £64 million of extraordinary losses. A truer figure, maintains the group, is the credit of £64.6 million, which takes account of £114 million depreciation, plus writedowns. Cash flow from trading was positive and strong. P & O argues too that liability control has been excellent, with debt remaining static despite taking delivery of the Royal Princess.

Hence, and perhaps surprisingly, the analysts wave goodbye from the quay to P & O which sails away loaded with more bunting than ever seemed possible.

The Times 1985 Budget conference

Mark Weinberg, whose star is in the ascendant (see column 5), is one of the principal speakers at the budget conference on May 15 in the Inter-Continental Hotel, London. Sponsored by *The Times* and leading accountants Deloitte Haskins & Sells, the conference has as its main theme tax planning and financial strategy in the light of Nigel Lawson's second Budget and the all-important detail of the 1985 Finance Bill.

In the morning, expert speakers will examine the unique opportunities offered by the Budget for investment, changes in financial structures and business and personal tax planning. The lunchtime speaker is John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and one of the chief architects of the Budget.

Mr Moore will be followed in the afternoon by Gordon Pepper, joint senior partner of the brokers, W. Greenwell; Mr Weinberg and Sir Eric Sharp chairman and chief executive of Cable & Wireless. Each will address the Budget's strategic implications for leading sectors of business.

Details of the conference can be obtained by calling or writing to Miss Joanna Burt, Deloitte Haskins & Sells, 128 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4P 4JX. Telephone: 01-248 3913.

New margin system for Liffe

By Our City Staff

The London International Financial Futures Exchange is to introduce a new margining system for options to accompany the start of trading of the first two of its new options contracts on June 27.

The new contracts will be the Eurodollar options based on the existing Liffe three-month futures contract and a sterling/dollar option based on physical trading.

A date for introducing the proposed long gilt option, derived from the Liffe futures contract, has yet to be fixed.

Liffe believes that the new margining system is the first of its kind. In effect, it will allow users of options contracts to obtain margin on the value of the option premium, rather than futures traders need only pay part of the value of the future when entering into the contract.

The new arrangements will be of great advantage to clearing members of the exchange doing business with the International Commodities Clearing House.

It will allow them to use the increase in value of their contracts, hence improving cash management and liquidity on the exchange as a whole.

Mr Brian Williamson, the new chairman of Liffe, said that the new system, which many American exchanges would like to emulate, offered the same scope as did leverage in futures contracts.

TSB to extend Saturday opening

By Richard Thomson

The Trustee Savings Bank Scotland, the first bank to offer a full six day banking service in Scotland, is to open a further six branches in city centres on Saturdays.

TSB Scotland is part of the TSB group which is to be floated on the Stock Exchange this year.

The move is part of a general policy of TSB to open 300 of its 1,624 branches in Britain on Saturdays.

The branches are to open on Saturdays from April 20

between 9.30 am and 4.00 pm, offering a complete range of banking and financial services. The move comes after a pilot scheme at Cameron Toll in Edinburgh last year when a branch was open seven days a week. TSB Scotland said the scheme was successful enough to lead to further Saturday openings.

The six branches are in Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Falkirk and East Kilbride.

Their Saturday business will

be concentrated on loans and financial counselling to customers who find it hard to visit the bank on weekdays. However, a full range of banking services will also be provided, unlike the restricted Saturday service provided by Barclays, Lloyds and National Westminster.

Mr Eric Wilson, general manager, said: "One in four people in Scotland bank with us and our extended opening hours reflect the rise in demand for our services."

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord	978.1 (-1.2)
FT-A All Share	N/A
FT Govt Securities	81.10 (+0.04)
FT-SE 100	1,287.1 (-0.9)
Bargains	25.887
Dataseam USM	113.18 (-0.53)
New York	
Dow Jones	1,270.20 (+5.30)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	12,604 (+53.20)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1,352.9 (+2.25)
Amsterdam	204.0 (-0.2)
Sydney: AO	825.9 (-0.5)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1181.5 (-1.7)
Brussels	
General	254.53 (-1.4)
Paris: CAC	211.0 (+0.6)
Zurich	
SKA General	342.0 (-1.0)

GOLD

London fixing:	
am \$228.75m-\$228.25	
close \$228.25-\$227.25	
New York:	
Comex (latest)	\$226.60

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:	
Reardon Smith "A"	18p +5.5p
Reardon Smith	28p +5p
Energy Services	84p +15p
Offer	18p +3p
Hampson Ltd	28p +3.5p
Sunlight Electrical	8p +1p
British Syphon	141p +13p
Campari Int	33p +3p
Desoutter Bros	139p +17p
Feedback	113p +10p
Woodworth Holdings	75p +7.5p
Equipul	220p +18p
Ti Group	244p +18p
Adam Leisure	15p +1p
Microgen Holdings	340p +10p
Bridon	142p +8p
Burnett & Hallam	90p +5p

FALLS:

French Connection	25p -8p
Cecil Gee	150p -20p
Peck Holdings	27p -3p
Staffordshire Potts	88p -8p
Super Group	57p -5p
C.H. Parsons	750p -50p
CPU Computers	50p -5p
Riley Leisure	52p -3p

CURRENCIES

London:	
£/\$ 1.2290 (-0.0030)	
£/DM 3.8413 (-0.0155)	
£/Sfr 3.2510 (-0.0086)	
£/FF 11.7185 (-0.0041)	
£/Yen 310.317 (-0.34)	
£ Index: 77.5 (-0.01)	
New York:	
£/\$ 1.2340	
£/DM 3.1185	
\$ Index: 146.9 (-0.4)	
ECU: £0.583430	
SDR: £0.811521	

INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Base: 13-13½%	
3-month interbank: 13%-13½%	
3-month eligible bills:	
buying rate: 12½%-12¾%	
US:	
Prime Rate: 10.5%	
Federal Funds: 8½%	
3-month Treasury Bills: 8.17-8.13%	
Long bond: 9½%-9¾%	

Trade gap widens as Reagan urges Europe to 'catch up'

From Bailey Morris, Washington

President Reagan, on an historic visit to Wall Street yesterday, exhorted Europeans to catch up with the US economic miracle.

At the same time, however, figures from the US Commerce Department revealed that America's trade deficit continued to widen at a record pace last month.

The deficit, which soared to a record \$123 billion last year (\$99 billion), amounted to \$11.45 billion last month, the highest monthly deficit since last September's \$11.54 billion.

Mr Malcolm Baldrige, the United States Commerce Secretary, predicted higher trade deficits in the months ahead. Commenting on the February trade figures, Mr Baldrige said: "US exporters continue to

struggle with the handicaps imposed by the strong dollar. Further increases in imports and higher trade deficits lie ahead."

Mr Reagan, the first sitting president to visit the 193-year-old New York Stock Exchange, used the occasion to appeal for support of his decision to reduce America's record federal deficit through domestic spending rather than military spending cuts.

The President's upbeat address, sounding much like his campaign speeches, made no mention of the mounting trade deficit, the falling dollar, slowing growth in the first quarter, or the growing tensions with Japan over trade-related matters.

"The American economy is like a racehorse that has begun to gallop in front of the field," Mr Reagan told more than 1,700 members of the exchange.

It was important for the rest of the world to "catch up with us in our race to the future" by throwing off the "dead weight of government, cutting taxes, spending and over-regulation and joining us in opening their markets to foreign competition," Mr Reagan said.

Ironically, the speech was made on a day in which the Senate Finance Committee began work on legislation which is potentially the strongest measure considered against Japan since the 1930s. The legislation would declare Japan an "unfair trader" and urge the

President to retaliate by curbing a wide range of imports.

Growing concern over the trade and budget deficits further eroded the dollar yesterday in trading in both New York and Europe as institutional investors sold their dollars and diversified into other currencies.

Mr Ronald Holzer, assistant vice president and chief dealer of Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, said: "We are already seeing the beginning of investment in European economies which at long last appear to be coming out of their slump."

Mr Reagan plans to repeat in the second term the strong economic recovery he produced during his first term.

Inflation accounting proposals dropped

By Ian Griffiths

The Accounting Standards Committee has abandoned its proposals for a solution to the problem of how companies should account for the impact of inflation on their annual results. Widespread public criticism of the proposals, set out in Exposure Draft 35, has forced the committee to reconsider the problem.

Mr Godfrey, the committee chairman, said: "There is a degree of being back at the drawing board. However, we will allow whatever time we need to find the answer."

One of the main criticisms of ED 35 was that it was too inflexible. Commentators were also concerned about the requirements, under the proposals, that inflation adjusted financial information be subject to the auditor's report.

The committee is considering a variety of alternatives which might form the basis for a new inflation accounting standard. In the meantime, it has not formally withdrawn statement of Standard Accounting Practice 16, the current cost standard, which during its three-year trial period, attracted much criticism and prompted the introduction of ED 35.

Mr Godfrey said that the committee felt that there should not be a void in the wake of ED 35's withdrawal.

However, the decision to keep SSAP 16 in limited circulation may also be linked with the stated view of the Treasury that current cost accounting is the most appropriate basis for nationalized industries.

The committee is also considering the possibility of weakening legal backing for accounting standards although Mr Godfrey said it was a very complex issue and just one of a number of topics under discussion.

Mr Ian Davison, deputy chairman and chief executive of Lloyd's, the London insurance market and the chairman of the ASC when ED 35 was first introduced last year, has already suggested that legal backing for an inflation accounting standard should be introduced.

Earlier this week, Professor Michael Bromwich, of Reading University, said that statutory backing should be extended to all accounting standards. However, it remains up to the ASC to ask the government for backing.

City watchdog job for Weinberg

By Alison Eadie

Mr Mark Weinberg, chairman of Hambro Life Assurance which was sold to BAT Industries in January for £664 million, is to be chairman of the organizing committee appointed by the Government to establish the Marketing of Investments Board.

Mr Weinberg will be part-time and not paid, putting in 1½ to 2 days a week. He will not relinquish his career at Hambro Life.

January's White Paper on regulating the financial services industry in Britain envisaged two bodies: a Securities and Investments Board to monitor the financial markets and a Marketing of Investments Board to cover the selling of products such as life assurance and unit trusts to the general public.

Earlier this month, Sir Kenneth Berrill, head of the stockbroking firm of Vickers de Costa, was appointed chairman



Mark Weinberg, staying at Hambro Life

of the SIB. He will be full-time.

The decision to appoint an organizing committee, instead of a fully-functioning MIB, leaves the door open to the possibility that only one board, covering both the SIB's and MIB's functions, may in the end be more practical.

Lonrho borrowing limit increased

By Michael Prest

Lonrho's shareholders voted at their annual meeting yesterday to increase the company's borrowing limit from twice shareholders' funds or £1.3 billion to two and a half times shareholders' funds or £1.6 billion.

But the shareholders were given no indication of how the money might be used or whether Lonrho will sell its

remaining 50,000 shares in House of Fraser.

The meeting of 1,000 shareholders at the Grosvenor House Hotel in London's Park Lane was characterized by adulation of Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, chief executive, and by a sharp attack by Mr Edward du Cann, the chairman, on the authorities' handling of the battle for House of Fraser.

Mr du Cann said: "It is not extraordinary that overseas purchasers - with no record in the field of retail store management, whose business activities are largely unknowable, with sources of finance that are outside the knowledge of the general public - should be allowed to proceed without, apparently, more than the most cursory informal consideration?"

S & N lifts offer for M Brown

By Cliff Fellham

Scottish and Newcastle Breweries swooped into the stock market late yesterday to raise its stake in the North west brewer Matthew Brown to 12.5 per cent and increase its takeover bid for the business from £88 million to a shade under £100 million.

Scottish and Newcastle began offering 440p a share and picked up 1.7 million shares to give them a total holding of 2.8 million.

But the merchant bankers, Schroders, acting for Matthew Brown, said the "afternoon raid" had misfired. "They were trying to buy 2.25 million shares to give them just under 15 per cent and couldn't get them," a spokesman said.

The decision by Mr Alick Rankin, chief executive of S and N to raise his offer came after news the previous day that Whitbread had increased its holding in Matthew Brown to the strategic level of 8.84 per cent - viewed as a move to block the takeover bid and keep Matthew Brown independent.

Mr Rankin, giving his reaction to the increased stake, said the selling at 440p were professional financial managers.

Asked if he had been influenced by the Whitbread announcement he said: "I think if you are making a bid for any company you are always influenced by anyone else buying shares."

The new terms are now 14 S and N shares plus 405p in cash for every five Matthew Brown, which closed 12p ahead last night at 440p.

Tax changes hit oil firms

Two of Britain's leading independent oil companies, which are involved in joint ventures onshore and offshore, reported similar profit returns for 1984 before tax, but because of their different tax-accounting policies widely different after-tax profits.

Charterhouse announced pretax profits of £35.4 million. Tricentrol announced profits of £39.3 million before tax.

However, Charterhouse's after-tax profit falls to £11.5 million, while Tricentrol's drops to £30.2 million.

However, both companies have been hit by the Government's Budget decision not to allow onshore drilling costs to be allowable against offshore production.

IN BRIEF

Publisher up 111%

Mr David Stevens's United Newspapers group which wants to bid for Fleet Holdings, includes Express Newspapers, would like better results from his existing newspapers.

Overall the group reported an increase of 111 per cent in pretax profits to £18.7 million for last year.

If the results for Link House are included then profits would have come to £26.6 million.

United Newspapers, publishers of the *Yorkshire Post* and other regionals earned 68 per cent of profits from the United States, helped by the low pound. Mr Stevens said tight cost controls and checks on manning levels helped towards the increase. The sale of shares in Reuters produced a windfall profit of £8.4 million during the year.

L & G slide

Legal & General Group, Britain's second largest life assurance group, yesterday announced a 13 per cent fall in full-year pretax profits from £55.6 million to £48.1 million. Earnings per share rose 1p to 29.27p and the dividend was increased from 18.50p to 21.50p.

Tempus, page 23

Eastern Europe's debts to western banks will not decline further and may even increase, Dr Hannes Androsch, former Austrian finance minister and chairman of Creditanstalt-Bankverein, said in London yesterday. Dr Androsch said he expected Poland to regain access to western trade credits within the year.

Philips cuts

Philips, the Dutch electronics group, has clarified the position on possible job losses in Britain. The company confirmed that up to 10,000 jobs may be lost worldwide. Employees most at risk are those in consumer electronics and large appliance manufacturing. Only 2,000 people are employed in these areas in Britain.

Ladbroke rise

Ladbroke Group, the betting, property and hotels concern, increased 1984 pretax profits to £50.2 million from £41.8 million. Turnover rose from £346.9 million to £1,115.9 million. A final dividend of 5.52p will be paid, making 10p for the year.

Tempus, page 23

United Newspapers plc

FRIDAY MARCH 29 1985

1984 PRELIMINARY RESULTS

"Another year of expansion"

David R. Stevens, Chairman

Summary of Results*	1984	1983
Year ended 31st December	£'000	£'000
Turnover	162,739	113,121
Profit before taxation	18,732	8,858
Taxation	7,960	3,127
Profit before extraordinary items	10,772	5,731
Extraordinary items	8,465	(2,862)
Profit attributable to shareholders	19,237	2,869
Dividend	14.5p	13p

(*These results are for the activities of United Newspapers - excluding Link House Publications which became a subsidiary at the end of the year.)

Summary of results on merged basis†	1984	1983
Turnover	194,421	141,990
Profit before taxation	26,684	15,713
Earnings per share	23.8p	17.2p

†(including Link House Publications for the whole of 1984)

- * 111% increase in pre-tax profits
- * Proposed final dividend up 12.5% to 9p, making 14.5p for the year
- * Record results and expansion from our US operations
- * Retail shops showing real benefits of rationalisation
- * Acquisition of Link House a major potential for growth
- * Group now holds 20% of Fleet Holdings

"In the interests of our shareholders the development of our business will continue. Our quest for growth in 1985 will be sustained."

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 23-27 Tudor Street, London EC4A on 28 May 1985 at 10.30am.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Reed falls 24p as analysts reduce profit forecast

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Reed International, which last summer sold its newspaper interests for £113.4 million, was hit by a sharp fall in its share price yesterday as analysts pulled back their profit forecasts following a meeting with the group's management on Wednesday evening.

The shares fell 24p to 558p before rallying a little to 562p. Mr. Leslie Carpenter, chairman-designate, apparently appointed the analysts by taking particular note of the group's performance in the second half of the year.

The meeting, signalled as a discussion on Reed's transatlantic interests, quickly spread into a far-ranging review of the group.

Mr. Carpenter, who succeeds Sir Alex Jarratt as chairman in August, indicated that second half British profits would fall below last year's corresponding

The 27,000 Scandinavians living in Britain (many for tax reasons) are among those likely to be interested in an off-shore fund, the Hellenic Scandinavian Fund, which intends to invest in the four Scandinavian stock markets. London institutional investors, seeking a route into Scandinavia, could also be attracted to the fund which is selling up to 20 million £1 redeemable preference shares. A London quote is expected next month.

performance, British publishing, he said, had been influenced by disappointing advertising income; the building products side hurt by the poor winter weather and the do-it-yourself and paint operations suffered from poor demand.

So down came the forecasts. Mr. Paul McGhee at Phillips and Drew, the broker, has reduced his profit prediction to £108 million.

And at Laurie, Millbank and Co., analysts Mr. John Goldschmidt and Mr. Chris Munro have reduced their expectations from £113 million to £105 million.

At one time many in the City had expected Reed, which has been actively reshaping its interests, to pull in about £120 million.

But expectations have gradually been reduced. The sale of Mirror Group Newspapers and other changes - have distorted the profits picture. Until the Wednesday get-

Wayne Kerr, a South coast-based designer and maker of equipment for the electronics industry, comes to the USM next week after an offer for sale of 45 per cent of its equity by Simon & Coates, the stockbroker, and Kleinwort, Benson, the merchant bank of British Telecom fame. The offer price is 130p, putting a value of £13.5 million on the company which was part of Wilmot Bredon until a management buyout in 1980. Wayne made profits of £1.103 million in 1984, on sales of £10.954 million and gets a p/e of 20.6 at the sale price.

together a much more optimistic view of Reed's prospects had prevailed in the City.

In its last financial year the group achieved profits of about £96 million.

Elsewhere in the markets, it was largely trading news and events on the foreign exchanges which got prices moving. Sterling traded erratically above the \$1.20 level, easing pressure on British interest rates and helping to make possible the second 1 per cent cut in bank base rates since the Budget.

Prices of Government stocks showed limited relief at the sight of the dip in interest rates; the course of rates in America is still uncertain, US rates could well rise, putting the pressure back on the cost of money in Europe. By the end of the day, gilt prices in London were 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 higher.

Among leading shares, prices were mixed, with dealings subdued in the first week of this long account. Pennies were lost across the top 30 list, although British Petroleum, Imperial Chemical Industries, Lucas Industries and Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company moved against the trend and helped to keep the indices close to overnight levels.

The FT 30-share index ended the day 1.2 points lower at 478.1, while the FT-SE 100-share index showed a 0.9 point slip to 1287.1.

BP rose 8p to 541p alongside publication of its report and accounts, which reached the City during the day. Although most market men could see little to excite them in the BP

Imperial's Ho-Jo connection remains in limbo with the shares reflecting the uncertainty with a 1p fall to 188p. TIGroup responded to City talk of a bid on the way from Babcock International. TI shares jumped 18p to 344p, their best level since the disappointing £19 million profit figure disclosed earlier this month.

Babcock shares were unchanged at 153p, apparently disregarding suggestions that it is a probable bidder for the vulnerable engineering group.

Elsewhere in the sector, good results helped Bridon shares rise 8p to 142p. The company, maker of wire ropes, pushed profits 43 per cent higher to £14.5 million in 1984, and analysts were quickly looking forward to the 1985 outcome. At Quilter Goodison, the stock-

broker, there was a bullish mood about Bridon, with the firm forecasting a pretax figure of over £20 million for the present year.

Burnett & Italianis, the mining engineers, rose another 5p to 90p; the shares have made steady progress in the past 10 days as the City waits still for news of its refinancing negotiations with the banks. Earlier this month news that B & I's lignite resources in Ulster are worth money helped take the share price further away from its low of 45p.

French Connection, the fashion group, had an uncomfortable day, falling 6p to 300p. Talk was that Grieson Grant and Co. the broker, had reduced its profit forecast.

Electrical loss slows Lucas recovery

By Cliff Feltham

The delayed launch of Jaguar's new XJ40 model caught Lucas, the component supplier on the hop. Mr. Bob Brown, finance director, admitted yesterday: "We were expecting it to be launched in the middle of last year but I suppose that in view of the success of their existing cars they weren't in a hurry."

That delay, which many people in the trade had predicted, coupled with less work on BL's Montego and Maestro models added to the problems facing Lucas's troubled electrical business.

Yesterday the Birmingham group reported an improvement from £3.5 million to £15.3 million in profits before tax for the first half of the year. This was after charging redundancy and reorganization costs of £15.5 million, half the same time last year.

On the stock market the shares moved 15p higher at 283p. The interim dividend is unchanged at 2.6p a share.

The aerospace profits jumped 47 per cent and profits from the industrial products side showed a 30 per cent improvement. But the problems in the electrical business were the prime cause of the £15.2 million loss on the British automotive side, £2 million more than a year ago.

Lucas says it was faced with a fall in vehicle production, strikes, and imports. The market believes that recent management changes could soon lead to rationalization in Lucas's £250 million a year electrical business.

Polygram 'close to merger'

Polygram Records is said in New York to be close to an agreement for a merger with an investment group which will buy a majority stake in the ailing record company.

The group, headed by Mr. Alan Hirschfeld, the former chief executive officer of Twentieth Century Fox Film Company, would own 80 per cent of the record company in the United States, and 50 per cent of the overseas operation.

Woolworth needs new lease of life

Woolworth figures illustrate the new management's problems of running modern businesses like B&Q and Comet, while coaxing the geriatric variety store chain back to life. Results from B&Q/Comet show that Woolworth's managing director, Geoff Mulcahy, can manage quite nicely, when the business is good. B&Q sales rose by 53 per cent last year, while profits were ahead by 48 per cent. Comet is also performing well.

These performances contrast sharply with what happened last year at the old Woolworth chain. Sales totalled just over £1 billion - up an underlying 10 per cent - while trading losses topped £5 million.

Such figures illustrate the scale of long-term decay. Operating from a chain one quarter the size of Woolworth, the Burton group could generate £75 million in profit this year. Woolworth is unlikely to attain such performance if only because it still lacks true retailing flair.

The Woolworth board, while tacitly acknowledging that wholesale disposal remains an "option, albeit a tricky one", may be edging towards a more long-term solution. Formation of parties with up-to-date news on the retail portfolio's yield and market value. The 1984/85 figures contain a £44 million revaluation to £628 million, and a £16 million jump in rental income to £48.5 million.

Woolworth can therefore implement a Harry Hyams-style solution. It can introduce a new retailing formula into the variety chain and wait for the shortage of prime high street sites to bring in the bidders. The properties meanwhile appreciate.

The shares jumped 75p yesterday to 760p, and still look cheap.

Ladbroke

With the score at 1-0 to the punters at half-time, the City thought that Ladbroke would be hard pressed even to scrape to a draw on its betting profits

in the full year. However, a second-half rally, inspired by strong turnover, continues the downturn in the first half and allowed the company to sneak full-year profits on betting up by £1 million.

It fixed the market, which was looking for around £48 million at the pretax level, and Ladbroke's preliminary announcement revealed that profits had risen to £50.2 million from £41.8 million. Although betting is still the biggest profit earner, it would be wrong to ignore the two other main divisions.

Profits from the property division more than doubled, urged on by an excellent performance in the US, and the hotels also returned a £5 million increase in profits to £12.6 million.

In 1985, the recently-acquired Comfort Hotels group will make a debut contribution but, more importantly, it will give the division an all-important presence in London and a foothold in Europe.

Another newcomer this year will be the Detroit racecourse in Michigan, purchased last December. The investment will do no more than wash its face in 1985. However, the more important and occasionally overlooked aspect of the acquisition is the access it gives Ladbroke to off-course betting in the US.

Michigan is one of the few states where this is permitted and although the market nationwide is still undeveloped, it has the potential to be a great money-spinner.

The only disappointment is the downturn in the leisure division. This is largely accounted for by a poor performance from the Laskys retail chain. The problems have now been contained.

The three main divisions will all register substantial increases in profits this year when Ladbroke should make £70 million. Any doubts about property profits should not detract from the group's underlying strength. The shares, up 6p to 254p, still look cheap.

Legal & General

Legal & General's 1984 results were good in comparison with much of the rest of the insurance market. Although pretax profits dropped from £55.6 million in 1983 to £48.1 million this time, a reduced tax charge allowed the post tax result to move up by a marginal £2 million to £44.7 million. The year's dividend rose to 21.50p from 18.50p in 1983.

But L & G's shares dropped about 10p during the day to 695p, giving a p/e of 23.7. This seems to have been mainly due to disappointment over the company's life figures. L & G claims to be pleased at the way it has weathered the loss of life assurance premium relief last year and at the way its pensions business has grown.

Its single premium life assurance business has grown a healthy 38 per cent, but the annual premiums business only rose 7 per cent over the year.

New premiums on insured pensions went up nearly 40 per cent to £39.4 million, though scheme membership continued to decline. The company is also pleased with the advance of its personal and unit linked pensions business.

However, although L & G is still the largest group pensions company its market share has been steadily eroded over the last five years. If profit margins have also pared down to keep up with the competition.

Some of this showed through on the pretax profit on long-term business which advanced by a pedestrian 13 per cent to £53.7 million from £46.6 million.

General insurance results did not help, with losses mounting by two thirds to £41.6 million. Bad weather and a continuing high level of house subsidence claims, played a significant part in this. But Victory, the reinsurance arm, also went further into the red with international underwriting losses rising £6.1 million to £19.1 million.

Traded option highlights

Volume on the traded options floor was a touch above average, at 8,614 contracts. But there was little in the way of unusual business to excite observers. British Telecom saw 2,281 contracts change hands, but no

other option broke through the 1,000 level.

Commercial Union, still fancied by market men as a takeover candidate, stays busy, and 820 contracts were traded. The stock exchange index

option proved relatively popular and 833 contracts were traded. A total of 319 contracts in the gilt option changed hands.

Price movements across the lists were limited, with no rise or gain reaching double figures.

1984 FINAL RESULTS

Swire Pacific Limited

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1984

AND 1984 FINAL DIVIDENDS
Swire Pacific Limited's profits for 1984 increased by 25.3% to HK\$1,048.8 million. The audited consolidated results were:

	1984 HK\$m	1983 HK\$m
Turnover	11,996.8	10,119.6
Operating profit	1,720.4	1,553.0
Interest charges - net	13.9	245.7
Net operating profit	1,706.5	1,307.3
Share of profits less losses of associated companies	58.9	58.0
Profit before taxation	1,765.4	1,365.3
Taxation	300.9	221.8
Profit after taxation	1,464.5	1,143.5
Minority interests	416.7	308.3
Profit attributable to shareholders	1,048.8	837.2
Earnings per share: 'A' shares	271.2c	232.4c
'B' shares	54.2c	46.5c
Dividends per share: 'A' shares: interim	39.0c	31.0c
final, recommended	87.0c	73.0c
	126.0c	104.0c
'B' shares: interim	7.8c	6.2c
final, recommended	17.4c	14.6c
	25.2c	20.8c
Net assets per share: 'A' shares	HK\$11.20	HK\$11.09
'B' shares	HK\$ 2.24	HK\$ 2.22

The net profit attributable to shareholders of Swire Pacific Limited for 1984 increased by 25.3%. Cathay Pacific Airways Limited again recorded an increase in net profits with improved load factors and yields, supplemented by capital profits on equipment refinancing. Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Company Limited's results improved by 40%. In the property market in Hong Kong, a marked improvement in underlying sentiment emerged in September 1984 but Swire Properties Limited's net profit was slightly below expectations. Reduced profits were recorded from offshore services activities and losses were incurred in shipping and dockyard activities. Overall operating profits of the industries division again improved over those of the previous year. The trading division had another successful year in 1984.

Final dividends. The directors of Swire Pacific Limited will recommend to shareholders at the annual general meeting on 22nd May 1985 the payment of final dividends of 87.0c (1983: 73.0c) per 'A' share and 17.4c (1983: 14.6c) per 'B' share payable on 7th June 1985 to shareholders on the register of members on 26th April 1985. The share registers will be closed from 15th April 1985 to 26th April 1985, both dates inclusive.

Once again, the final dividends will be satisfied by the issue of scrip to each class of shareholder, with the option being given to shareholders to elect to receive cash in lieu of scrip in respect of part or all of such dividends. Full details of the scrip dividend procedure will be set out in a circular letter which, together with the forms of election for the payment of cash dividends, will be sent to shareholders on 1st May 1985.

Investment properties and net assets per share. In accordance with the policy of Swire Properties Limited, the annual valuation at open market value of the investment properties of the Swire Properties group was carried out at 31st December 1984 by professionally qualified executives of the group. As a consequence of the 1984 valuation, there has been a reduction of HK\$270.0 million in the valuation reserves both of

Swire Properties Limited and Swire Pacific Limited, as compared with reductions of HK\$1,160.2 million and HK\$341.2 million respectively at the end of 1983. Taking into account both the retained earnings in 1984 and the reduction in the valuation of investment properties, the net asset value of the shares of Swire Pacific Limited at 31st December 1984 were HK\$11.20 per 'A' share and HK\$2.24 per 'B' share which compare respectively with HK\$11.09 and HK\$2.22 at 31st December 1983.

Prospects. Cathay Pacific Airways Limited expects to maintain strong operating results in 1985, although revenues are very sensitive to currency fluctuations and are adversely affected by the strength of the Hong Kong dollar against other relevant currencies. Swire Properties Limited has experienced a resurgence in demand for its property developments for sale and some improvement in prices over those of the previous year may be expected. No immediate improvement is foreseen in business conditions within the offshore services division and profits will remain depressed. Industries division is expected to achieve good growth in 1985 and the trading division should also produce satisfactory results.

I consider that the prospects for the Swire Pacific Group as a whole for 1985 are good, reflecting the broad spread of activities of the Group. I am also particularly pleased that, with the signing of the Joint Declaration on the future of Hong Kong, much of the political uncertainty which has been overshadowing Hong Kong in the recent past has been removed. Although many detailed arrangements, some of which will impact directly on parts of the Swire Pacific Group, remain to be worked out during the period prior to 1997, I am confident that the overall outcome will be such that the Group may continue to prosper in the longer term. The Annual Report for 1984 will be sent to shareholders on 1st May 1985.

Hong Kong, 25th March 1985

H.M.P. Niles
Chairman

Swire Pacific Limited
The Swire Group
Swire House, Hong Kong.

WOOLWORTH HOLDINGS plc
"Profits and Dividends up 90%"

153 DIY out-of-town supermarkets



172 Electrical discount stores



MAIN CHAIN 787 Stores
SUPERSTORES CHAIN 89 Stores



Responsible for assets of over £500m and rents of £48m.

- * Group profits before exceptional items and tax, up 93% from £29.4m to £56.8m. Final dividend 12p making 15.5p (1983/84 - 8p) per share for the full year. One for One bonus issue.
- * B&Q continues rapid growth in stores and profits.
- * Comet acquired in May 1984. Trading results similar to previous record year.
- * FW Woolworth chains' results after charging £16m extra rentals. Performance not yet satisfactory but immense changes in progress.
- * Properties division benefits from extra rentals.
- * "In 1985/86 we look for further expansion of B&Q and Comet, and a start to the realisation of the potential in the FW Woolworth chains."

I am confident that further progress will be achieved in 1985."

28 March 1985

John Beckett, Chairman.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

(for the financial year ended 2 February 1985)

	1985 (53 weeks) £m	1984 (52 weeks) £m
Turnover	1661.1	1268.6
Retail Profit: B&Q	28.6	19.3
Comet	14.9	-
Woolworth	(5.1)	7.6
Other	(0.6)	1.5
Property income - Woolworth	48.5	33.3
Net interest payable	(29.5)	(32.3)
Profit before exceptional items	56.8	29.4
Exceptional items	49.0	27.1
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	105.8	56.5
Taxation	(22.1)	(1.5)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	83.7	55.0
Extraordinary items	2.1	(1.6)
Profit for the financial year	85.8	53.4
Earnings per share	107p	80p
Earnings before exceptional items per share	60p	39p
Dividend per share	15.5p	8p

Note: These results do not constitute "full accounts" within the meaning of the Companies Act 1981.

The Annual Report will be posted to shareholders at the end of April. Non-shareholders who would like a copy should write to Nigel Whitaker, Woolworth Holdings plc, Woolworth House, 242-246 Marylebone Road, London NW1 6JL.

(Incorporated as a public company with limited liability in the Isle of Man on 13th March, 1985 under the Companies Acts 1931 to 1982—No. 26082)

Application Procedures

Applications must be made on the Application Form attached to this Prospectus and forwarded to Helsingørsk Bank Trust Corporation (I.O.M.) Limited, Victory House, Douglas, Isle of Man so as to arrive not later than 4.00 p.m. local time in the Isle of Man on 23rd April, 1985. Each application must be accompanied by a remittance for the appropriate amount payable to "Helsingørsk Selskabsfond F.A. Limited". Remittance may be made in Sterling or in one of the following permitted currencies: U.S. Dollars, Danish Kroner, Finnish Markka, Norwegian Kroner, Swedish Kronor. If remittance is made in a permitted currency other than Sterling, allocation of Shares will be made on the basis of the Sterling equivalent (ignoring charges levied) at the conversion rate prevailing at 10.00 a.m. local time in the Isle of Man on 24th April, 1985. Charges incurred in the collection and/or conversion of currencies into Sterling may be deducted from the amount of the remittance. Due completion of the Application Form accompanied by a cheque will constitute an undertaking by the applicant that the cheque will be paid on first presentation and any allotment made will be on the basis of this understanding. Applicants will be notified of allocation within 7 days after the closing date for receipt of applications referred to above. No temporary documents of title will be issued. Share certificates will be despatched to applicants within 6 weeks after the closing date for receipt of applications.

The subscription lists for Participating Shares will remain open at 10.00 a.m. local time in the Isle of Man on 24th April, 1985 and will close as soon thereafter as the Fund may decide.

Acceptance of applications for Participating Shares will be conditional upon the Participating Shares still being issued being admitted to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange on or before 24th April, 1985. It is expected that, once listing is granted, dealings in the Participating Shares on The Stock Exchange will begin on 1st May, 1985.

Applications must be for a minimum of 1,000 Participating Shares.

The Fund reserves the right to reject any application in whole or in part in which event the application monies or any balance thereof will be returned to the applicant by post by not later than 30th April, 1985, without interest.

All application monies will be returned, without interest, by not later than 3rd May, 1985 in the event that the amount raised by the Fund by the present issue is less than £1,000,000 (see paragraph 35 of "General Information" below).

All cheques, certificates and other documents will be sent by post at the risk of the persons entitled thereto.

In respect of allotments arising from applications bearing the stamp of bankers, stockbrokers, solicitors, accountants or other approved agents, Helsingørsk Bank Trust Corporation (I.O.M.) Limited will pay 5p (inclusive of VAT where applicable) of the initial charge of 5p (inclusive of VAT) per share due to it under this Prospectus to such agents as commission.

transferring Shares who is or becomes disqualified is not, or his becoming so disqualifies him (whichever is earlier) after he requests the Fund to redeem, or to secure the purchase of, his Participating Shares or the said shares to a person qualified to hold them. Article 35(9) provides that it shall come to the notice of the Manager that any Participating Shares are owned directly or beneficially by any person so as to constitute a financial or legal disadvantage to the Fund in breach of Article 13 or of any law or requirement of such jurisdiction, or of any authority or requirement of such person is not qualified to hold such Participating Shares the Manager may give notice to the

Second-half boost for Manders

By Cliff Feltham

Manders (Holdings), the Wolverhampton paint and printing ink manufacturer, turned in a pretax profit of £4.2 million last year, a shade under the £4.4 million made previously.

Mr Geoffrey Norman, the chairman, said a pick-up in the second half enabled the group to compensate for some of the shortfalls during the opening six months.

The decline in trading profits for the year stemmed mainly from a poor performance by the British printing ink activities in the markets in Africa. But the group continued to benefit from the rental income — an almost unchanged £1.7 million — earned from its shops and office complex in Wolverhampton which is valued at about £15 million. Despite the recessionary times, Manders has no intention of selling the business.

The results include a small contribution from the industrial division of Blundell-Permo-glaze, acquired last November, which paid out to shareholders a total payout to shareholders of 7p a share to 7.5 a share.

IMF opens talks on Argentina

Buenos Aires (AP Dow Jones) — An International Monetary Fund (IMF) team is in Buenos Aires for talks with Argentine officials aimed at readjusting economic goals and reducing Argentine's inflation. The IMF was unofficially reported this month to have suspended pending renegotiation of economic targets, a \$3.42 billion (€1.14 billion) emergency loan programme renegotiated last December, to enable Argentina to meet payments on its \$48.4 billion foreign debt. Argentina has also failed to reduce, as called for in its agreement with the IMF, its soaring inflation rate. This totalled 688 per cent last year. Vice President Victor Martinez de Hoz, filling in for President Alfonsín, who is abroad, said earlier that some guidelines for January previously agreed with the IMF had not been met.

REPORTS SIR GORDON HOBDAY, CHAIRMAN

Unaudited Results		
Year ended 31 December	1984 £'000	1983 £'000
Turnover	<u>152,203</u>	<u>129,235</u>
Group profit before taxation	10,047	6,829
Taxation	<u>(3,980)</u>	<u>(2,883)</u>
Profit after taxation	6,067	3,946
Extraordinary item after taxation	<u>—</u>	<u>147</u>
Profit attributable to shareholders	6,067	4,093
Dividends paid and proposed	<u>(2,627)</u>	<u>(1,625)</u>
Retained profit for the year	<u>3,440</u>	<u>2,468</u>
Earnings per share before extraordinary item	24.3p	15.8p

The figures for the year ended 31 December 1984 have been extracted from the full accounts which have not yet been reported on by the company's auditors and have not been filed with the Registrar of Companies

- Turnover increased by 18%.
- Share of total ITV net advertising revenue increased from 3.6% to 14.2%.
- Profit for the year was £10.0 million before taxation, an increase of 47%.
- Earnings per share rose from 15.8p to 24.3p, an increase of 54%.
- A final dividend of 8.0p per share is proposed in addition to the interim of 2.5p already paid, making a total of 10.5p compared with 6.5p for 1983

The Annual General Meeting will take place on 24 May 1985, and copies of the 1984 Report and Accounts will be available from 2 May 1985 from the Secretary, Central House, Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2JP.

Members of the following rights available to members of the relevant company; and

(b) any proposal concerning the modification or cancellation of the Fund's investment, management, death or disability benefits scheme under which he maintained and/or has been maintained as a subject to and conditional upon approval by the Assessor of Income Tax of the Isle of Man for taxation.

The Directors will be entitled to receive by way of remuneration such sum as the Fund in general meeting may determine, to be paid to them by the Fund (by way of salary, bonus, commission or otherwise) to be divided amongst the Directors in such manner as they may think fit, except that, in any event any Director holding office for less than the whole of the relevant period in respect of which the Directors are to be paid remuneration in proportion to the time during such period for which he has held office. The Directors may also be reimbursed for any expenses incurred in connection with the duties of office and may receive remuneration for special services.

The Directors may exercise the powers of the Fund to borrow but borrowing by the Fund shall be done only with the consent of the members of the Fund in general meeting) exercised

[illegible]

Reg. No.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Adam & Company	13 1/2%
Barclays	13 1/2%
BCCI	13 1/2%
Citibank Savings	13 1/2%
Consolidated Crfs	14%
Continental Trust	13 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co	13 1/2%
Lloyds	13 1/2%
Midland Bank	13 1/2%
Nat Westminster	13 1/2%
TSB	13 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's	13 1/2%
Citibank NA	13%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £200k, £200k up to £100k, 11 1/2%, £100k up to £200k, 11%.

- Share of total ITV net ad 13.6% to 14.2%.
- Profit for the year was £ increase of 47%.
- Earnings per share rose of 54%.
- A final dividend of 8.0p to the interim of 2.5p already compared with 6.5p for 1984.

The Annual General Meeting will be held on 11 June 1985. The 1984 Report and Accounts will be available from the Central House, Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2AA.

...place on 24 May 1985, and copies of the
...table from 2 May 1985 from the Secretary,
...Street, Birmingham B1 2LP.

1

The Co-operative Bank announces a change in base rate

from 13.50% to 13.00% p.a.
with effect from
Friday 29th March 1985

Deposit rates will become
7 days notice 10.00% p.a.
1 months notice 10.75% p.a.

Co-operative Bank
Cheque & Save

The notional interest rate on
Cheque & Save is now 13.00% p.a.

(on amounts beyond £1,000.)

THE CO-OPERATIVE BANK
Co-operative Bank p.l.c., P.O. Box 101,
1 Balloon Street, Manchester M60 4EF.

Earnings up sharply at Ocean

Ocean Transport & Trading's 1984 pretax profits quadrupled to £28.7 million on a turnover 18.2 per cent ahead at £779.8 million.

The greatest turnaround came on the marine side where pretax losses of £8.3 million were transformed into profits of £13.4 million.

Higher profits from associate company, OCL, were the main reason for the increase, with associates chipping in £14.7 million, against £3 million.

Trading losses were eliminated on Ocean's marine business, but the shipping market remains bleak.

Ship disposals brought in a £7.8 million profit, against £6.6 million.

Total forecasts profits of at least £27m

By Alison Eadie

result of massive reorganization of its American thread businesses. It is reducing its number of plants from seven to four.

One of the older mills it is closing represents half of the US thread company's capacity. Full provisions for the reorganization were made last year.

The profit improvement is expected to come from all areas of the group. The forecast is based on interest rates and exchange rates staying at prevailing levels.

Although it made about £1 million extra profit out of the dollar's strength last year, it also has a significant exposure to the mark which could benefit from a dollar fall.

The investment programme will rise to a record £25 million this year, which is not expected to lead to a significant increase in gearing due to strong cash flow. Gearing at the end of 1984-85 was 27 per cent.

Entrad Investments, which had only 1.52 per cent of shareholders' acceptances at the last closing date, apart from its own 5.8 per cent stake, is offering 70p a share cash or a loan note alternative. It now has seven days in which to decide whether to raise its bid. Tootal's share price closed unchanged at 73p.



NatWest announces that
with effect from
Friday, 29th March, 1985,
its Base Rate
is decreased from
13.50% to 13.00% per annum.

41 Lothbury London EC2P 2BP

Pit peace will aid Bridon

The end of the miners' strike should help wire rope manufacturer Bridon during the second half. Pretax profits for last year show an increase from just over £10 million to £14.5 million.

Turnover rose from £158 million to £187 million, the total dividend payout to shareholders goes up from 3.5p a share to 4p. The group says that the end of the miners' dispute has significantly improved prospects and, provided the overseas operations do well, the prospects remain encouraging.

● CHARTERHOUSE PETROLEUM: Final results for 1984. Final div. 0.75p to 50 per cent increase, meeting 1p (0.75p). Figs. in £000. Turnover 83,242 (18,464). Depletion of oil and gas expenditure 25,624 (66,061). Other operating income 1,504 (4,315). Gross profit 35,114 (7,888). Administration expenses 1,514 (1,324). Disposals nil (profit 242). Operating profit 33,600 (6,806). Interest payable and similar charges 5,229 (641). Interest received 4,302 (3,153). Exchange gains 2,799 (297). Pretax profit 35,372 (9,615).

● BROWN BOVERI KENT (HOLDINGS): Results for 1984. Final div. 1.5p, making 2.5p on increased capital. Figs in £000. Turnover 117,461 (105,627). Change in stocks of finished goods and work in progress, credit, 5,579 (debit 8,100). Other operating income 1,563 (1,429). Raw materials and consumables 44,034 (33,920). Other external charges 3,088 (2,522). Staff costs 46,955 (42,853). Depreciation 3,037 (2,907). Other operating charges 17,479 (15,318). Operating profit 10,010 (8,734). Interest receivable 150 (137). Interest payable 2,572 (2,592). Pretax profit 7,588 (6,269). Tax 3,018 (2,227). Minorities 433 (236). Earnings per share 0.7p (6.9p). Currently, the order intake is showing substantial improvement over the first few months of 1984, and growth in 1985 is expected to yield a further improvement in performance.

● NOVA (JERSEY) KNIT: Pending publication of reorganization, particularly in the company's request, the quotation has been temporarily suspended.

● SILKOLINE LUBRICANTS: Final results for 1984. Final div 6p (5.5p) making 9p (8p). Figs in £000. Turnover 25,764 (20,721). Profit, before tax, 1,003 (1,019). Tax 368 (298). Extraordinary credit (89 debit). Earnings per share 15.2p (17.3p). A provision for deferred tax of £200,000 has been provided out of reserves.

● BURMATEX: During the first quarter of the current year, to the end of Feb. 1985, orders showed only a modest increase of 5 per cent over the previous year, the annual meeting was told. During March, however, orders per day are 59 per cent up on last March, making the year-to-date position 21 per cent up on last year, so after a relatively quiet start the company is now extremely busy.

● STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES (HOLDINGS): Half-year to Dec 31. Figures in £000. Final div 1p (nil). Turnover 11,533 (10,374). Operating profit 971 (895). Interest payable 226 (275). Profit before tax 651 (620). Tax 215 (35).

● RIVOLI CINEMAS: Results for six months to October 5, 1984. No interim dividend. (Figures in £000). Sales and entertainments receipts 114 (97). Investment income 84 (74). Pretax profit 103 (96). Tax 34 (34). Earnings per share 34.5p (31.3p).

● SHORROCK SECURITY SYSTEMS: The offer for sale has been over-subscribed. A further announcement, describing the basis of allocation, will be made soon.

● BERNARD MATTHEWS: Final results for the year to December 31. Dividend 4p (4p) making (6.5p). Figures in £000. Turnover 97,583 (75,890). Profit on group operations 6,846 (8,230). Interest 1,766 (1,319). Profit before tax 5,080 (7,011). Tax 1,020 (612). Earnings per share net basis 25.39p (39.99p); nil basis 21.24p (40.87p).

● J I JACOBS: Results for the year to Dec 31. Dividends 2.1p (1.9p) making 3.5p (2.9p). (Figures in £000.) Turnover 1,345 (965). Operating profit 909 (537) includes investment income and interest 758 (711). Profit realization of investments 364 (299) after administrative expenses 517 (611). Related companies' share (487). Interest payable 214 (105). Pretax profit 1,301 (919). Tax 437 (318). Extraordinary credit nil (1,989). Earnings per share 3.75p (2.61p).

Losses at Charter hit Minorco earnings

By Michael Prest

Financial Correspondent
Extraordinary losses of \$40.4 million (£32.5 million) incurred by Charter Consolidated and Engelhard, the American metals company, cut the net earnings of Minorco, the Bermuda-based investment arm of the Anglo-American group, from \$206 million to \$22 million for the half year to the end of December.

Earnings per share collapsed from 51.21 to 13 cents, although the dividend was maintained at 6 cents. The company gave a warning that low commodity prices in North America are likely to depress equity accounted investments so that earnings before extraordinary items for the current financial year are expected to be materially lower than in the previous year.

One consolidation for shareholders is that the full year dividend should be maintained. The share price fluctuated yesterday around 58 p.

Minorco's earnings before extraordinary items for the first six months fell by \$13 million to \$62.4 million. The depreciation of sterling meant that dividends from Charter Consolidated and Consolidated Gold Fields fell by 15 per cent in dollars.

The Minorco share price has been supported in recent months by New York buying.

Lloyds Bank Interest Rates

Lloyds Bank Plc has reduced its Base Rate from 13.5% to 13% p.a. with effect from Friday 29th March, 1985.

Other rates of interest are reduced as follows:
7-day notice Deposit Accounts and Savings Bank Accounts - from 10.5% to 10% gross p.a.

On interest payments made after 5th April 1985, income tax at the basic rate will be deemed to have been deducted by the Bank.

For details of exceptions please ask at any branch. The change in Base Rate and Deposit Account interest will also be applied from the same date by the United Kingdom branches of Lloyds Bank International Limited.

The National Bank of New Zealand Limited.



A thoroughbred amongst banks

Lloyds Bank Plc, 7 Lombard Street, London EC3P 4BS.

National & Provincial Notice to Existing and Prospective Investors and Borrowers.

Notice to Investors

National & Provincial Building Society hereby gives notice that the rates of interest paid in all departments (except the Save As You Earn scheme) will be increased by 0.75% p.a. with effect from 1st April 1985.

Notice to Existing and Prospective Borrowers

National & Provincial Building Society hereby gives notice that the rates of interest applicable to existing annual rent mortgage accounts and outstanding offers of advance are to be increased by 1% with effect from 1st April 1985.

Where a mortgage deed specifies a period of notice before an increase in the rate of interest applicable to it is effective, such a period will commence on 1st April 1985.

Where a period of notice given to effect a previous change in the rate of interest has not yet expired, that change will take effect from the expiry of that period of notice and remain

applicable until the expiry of the notice hereby given.

For the purposes of this notice an outstanding offer of advance means an offer of advance or further advance dated prior to 31st March 1985.

The new rate of interest and revised repayment figure applicable to an existing mortgage and all outstanding offers completed on or before 31st March 1985 will be notified in each borrower's annual statement of account which will be sent during January 1986.

Where an outstanding offer of advance has not been taken up before 31st March 1985 the new rate of interest and revised repayment figure will be quoted in the statement sent to each borrower after completion.

Prospective borrowers requiring information relating to the effect of this notice prior to completion should contact the branch of the Society which issued the offer of advance or the Society's Administration Centre.

Everyone's local building society

Assets over £4400m.

Over 1400 branches and agents. Provincial House, Bradford, W. Yorks. BD1 1NL.

John I. Jacobs PLC

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

Strong continuing position reported

Results for the year ended 31st December 1984

	£000	%
Turnover	1,345	+39.3
Profit before Tax	1,301	+41.5
Profit after Tax	865	+43.7
Earnings per stock unit	3.75p	+43.7
Dividends: interim	1.2p	+20.0
final	2.1p	+10.5
total for year	3.3p	+13.8

Shipowning

"We have continued with our ship-building programme and following the mv HOO WILLOW in February, in July mv HOO LAUREL joined our fleet while in November mv HOOPRIDE commenced her career and during the year construction of mv HOO TERN was commenced."

Investment

"Notwithstanding our paying out large sums in dividends and advance corporation tax in connection therewith, at the year end we still had some £10 millions of resources in cash and investments to cover future developments and to service

the very considerable amounts due, plus interest, on our shipping loans."

Future Prospects

"In spite of the tanker market continuing in the doldrums our business tree these days has so many strong branches that in all my long years with the Company I have seldom felt more optimistic for its future than now."

John H. Jacobs, Chairman

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting will be held on 9th May, 1985 and the Report and Accounts for 1984 will be posted to Stockholders on the 16th April, 1985.

ANOTHER RECORD YEAR

PRELIMINARY RESULTS
53 weeks to 2nd March 1985

	1985	1984
Turnover (ex VAT)	131,586	101,459
Trading Profit	8,318	6,292
Net Interest Received	417	545
Net Profit before Tax	8,735	6,837
Taxation	1,648	2,827
Net Profit after Tax	7,087	4,010
Final Dividends	1,474	735
Earnings per Share	20.24p	11.40p
Fully Taxed Earnings per Share	13.32p	10.08p

- Turnover increased by 27.25%*
- Trading profit increased by 32.20%*
- (Percentages adjusted for 52 week year)
- Proposed final dividend of 2.5p (interim 1.7p)
- Total for year 4.2p
- Branches trading increased from 174 to 211 during year
- An exciting year in prospect with at least 40 new branches and the opening of a 2nd distribution centre of over 200,000 sq. ft. securing the long term growth of the Company

"REACH FOR WREXHAM-
THEY'RE SO PERSUASIVE"

Thanks to:

- EEC and Development Area incentives.
- Rent-free periods in advance factories.
- Welsh Development Agency assistance.
- Excellent industrial relations.
- Easy access to major markets.

Check for yourself by returning our coupon. Or call Des Jones at Wrexham (0978) 364611.

Wrexham

To the Coast Economic Office, The Quay, Wrexham L11 1AV, Chwyd, North Wales. I would like to know more about Wrexham. Please send me your brochure.

Name: _____
Position: _____
Company: _____
Address: _____
Tel no: _____

Wrexham, Britain's High-Tech DEVELOPMENT AREA.

INDUSTRY TODAY

British Aerospace flies out of the clouds for £500 million share sale

Next week sees the formal launch of the £500 million sale of shares in British Aerospace, Britain's only major aerospace manufacturer, scheduled to take place in May. Jonathan Davis examines the background to the latest step in the Government's accelerating asset sale programme.

The next big share sale in the Government's privatization programme is now formally under way. The publication of British Aerospace's annual results last Tuesday was the trigger for the start of another intensive marketing campaign which will culminate in the sale of the Government's remaining 48 per cent holding in the company in early May.

The campaign, which will draw on many of the successful features of last November's British Telecom flotation, began yesterday with the first of a series of presentations to professional investment institutions.

It will be followed next week by the publication of British Aerospace's annual report and accounts, and the circulation of a dummy prospectus designed to familiarize analysts and institutions with the broad terms (though not the final pricing) of the issue.

A travelling "roadshow" of presentations by British Aerospace management and the banks behind the issue, will be visiting Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham and four other cities next month. There are plans to demonstrate some of the company's aeroplanes and other products at Dunsfold aerodrome in Sussex.

The campaign will be backed by a national advertising campaign, and monitoring by market researchers of the public interest in the issue, after the precedent set by Mori's surveys in the British Telecom flotation.

The Government has made no secret of its desire to try and build on the success of the Telecom issue in promoting wider share ownership. There is no chance of the British Aerospace issue attracting anything more than a fraction of the 2.3 million people who bought shares in Telecom.

Leaving aside the Govern-



Pushing for higher rating: Sir Austin Pearce and Sir Raymond Lygo

ment's holding, 95 per cent of British Aerospace's shares are held by pension funds and other institutional holders. Mr John MacArthur, a director of Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank acting for British Aerospace, said: "The issue will inevitably be aimed mostly at the institutions, but we are hoping also to attract a good response from the public."

Preliminary market research has shown that public awareness of the company is higher than might have been expected, thanks largely, it seems, to the Falkland war, which made household names of such British Aerospace hardware as the Harrier and the Rapier and Sea Wolf missile systems.

The irony is that British Aerospace was not the original choice for the first post-British Telecom slot in the Government's asset sale programme. That was intended to be filled by British Airways.

It was only in January that British Aerospace was hastily substituted. By then it had become clear that British Airways was not going to be

able to resolve its problems with the outstanding Laker litigation in the United States in time.

The decision to dispose of the 48 per cent stake in British Aerospace looks like proving an acute piece of market timing by the Treasury, if nothing else. When the Government sold half of its shares in British Aerospace in February 1981, in what was the first big share sale in the privatization programme, it gave an undertaking that it would not reduce its stake below 25 per cent.

That commitment, designed to ensure that such a key defence contractor did not fall into foreign ownership, was effectively abandoned last summer when British Aerospace received two bid approaches in a matter of weeks, the first from Thorn/EMI and the second from GEC.

The Government announced then that it would pledge its stake without prejudice to whichever party won the day. In the end neither bidder was able to agree terms with the British Aerospace board, but the commitment to a 25 per cent state shareholding has not been renewed.

Instead the Government is relying on the newer and still legally untested device of a residual Government "golden share", coupled with the stipulation in the company's articles of association that no single shareholder can own more than 15 per cent of the equity, to protect British Aerospace from unwanted takeover.

As Sir Austin Pearce, BAE's

chairman, conceded this week, however, there is nothing to stop any British company making a bid if it wants to.

What must please the Treasury, however, is the fact that last summer's abortive merger talks have led to a significant rerating of British Aerospace's shares in the eyes of the stock market. Having languished for the best part of 18 months, the shares jumped

'Issue will be aimed mostly at the institutions'

66p to 320p on news of Thorn/EMI's initial approach. Boosted by Tuesday's announcement of a near 50 per cent jump in pre-tax profits from £82.3 million to £120.2 million, they have been strong again this week, being quoted yesterday morning at 410p.

At £4 a share, the issue would raise more than £390 million for the Treasury. The share sale will be kept as simple and straightforward as possible when it happens in May, partly in order to make it intelligible to the general investor. As with British Telecom, the issue will be partly paid.

The one complication will stem from the fact that the company is using the occasion to raise about £150 million of new equity for its own account at the same time as the Government disposing of its stake. Though the company has no immediate need for the cash, it

warned the Government that it could not take the risk of being denied the chance to tap the market for more funds over the next two years.

Both Sir Austin and his managing director Sir Raymond Lygo have been arguing the case at private briefing sessions over the last few weeks that British Aerospace's growth prospects over the next few years could justify a higher rating after its recent rise.

At the moment British Aerospace is heavily dependent on its profits from military aircraft and missile systems. Its results this week gave a breakdown of its profits for the first time, underlining how profitable its military divisions are. Thus military aircraft made trading profits of £114.3 million on sales of £995.1 million, with the highly successful Tornado, the principal contributor.

Guided weapons and electronic systems made £791.3 million on sales of £791.3 million, a healthy margin. In contrast British Aerospace's space activities made a trading loss of £15.2 million, and its civil aircraft division £7.5 million.

Worries about the profitability of future civil aviation projects when the world civil aviation market has been going through a deep cyclical depression were a big factor in keeping British Aerospace's shares so dull until last year.

The market now shows signs of picking up. With Lockheed and McDonnell Douglas having dropped out of the civil aircraft manufacturing business, the European Airbus Consortium (in which British Aerospace is a partner) is now the only other competitor in a market dominated by the American manufacturer, Boeing.

On the military side, the chief concern is whether the company can find a proven money-spinner to replace the highly successful Tornado, orders for which are due to start to tail off in two years' time.



YOU'RE LOOKING AT THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS

You don't need an expensive and complicated telephone to bring your office phone system right up to date.

Whether it's an everyday rotary dial telephone or the latest push button executive phone, you simply plug it in to the London 12 PABX. From then on you're linked to the most versatile small office phone system on the market. Whatever the type of phone you can call on the London 12's full range of facilities, from memory dialling to call logging.

Any approved style of phone can be connected to the London 12 PABX. The choice of telephones is yours.

The London 12 PABX has a range of features you'll hardly believe at a price that makes traditional key phone systems obsolete. To find out more ring 01-200 0200 or clip the coupon.

The London 12 PABX is £1350 excluding VAT, installation and telephone instruments. The standard configuration handles up to three exchange lines with up to nine extensions, and a capability for three users per extension number. An RS 232C computer interface is included in the price. Internal MF (tone) dialling is a cost option.



THE LONDON 12 PABX

NAME _____

JOB TITLE _____

COMPANY/ORGANISATION _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

TEL. _____

TTA _____

small systems engineering limited
Heron Quays, Marsh Wall, London Dockland Enterprise Zone, London E14.

CHANGING THE SHAPE OF OFFICE TELEPHONES

Legal & General Group Plc
Unaudited results for 1984

- Premium income topped £1,000m for the first time.
- Funds under management grew to over £10 billion.
- Profits after tax increased to a record £44.7m.
- General insurance and re-insurance made a loss of £12.2m.

	1984	1983
Life and pensions profits	£53.7m	£46.6m
Fund management profits	£5.3m	£5.8m
General insurance and reinsurance profits (losses)	(£12.2m)	£0.7m
Other profits	£1.3m	£2.5m
Total pre-tax profits	£48.1m	£55.6m
Taxation	(£2.8m)	(£12.2m)
Employee profit sharing	(£0.6m)	(£0.7m)
Group profit for shareholders	£44.7m	£42.7m
Earnings per share	29.27p	28.20p
Dividend per share	21.50p	18.50p
Retained profits	£11.7m	£14.6m

Copies of the Report & Accounts for 1984 will be sent to shareholders on 18 April 1985 and delivered to the Registrar of Companies after the Annual General Meeting on 15 May 1985. A final dividend for 1984 of 14.0p per share will be paid on 3 June 1985.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS & DEPOSITORS
On the following classes of shares the rates of interest payable from 1st April 1985 will be:

	NET	GROSS
	Rate	Rate
Cash Crumey	8.25%	11.75%
Investment Shares	8.25%	11.75%
7 Day Flexibonds II	9.50%	12.50%
36 Day Premium Shares	9.75%	13.00%
60 Day Flexi - Plus Shares	10.25%	14.00%
Regular Savings Shares	9.50%	12.50%

The rates of interest on all other classes of Shares and Deposits except S.A.T.E., will be increased by 0.75% from the same date.

NOTICE TO BORROWERS
The rates of interest on all mortgages in appropriate cases the basic rate will be increased by 1.00% from 1st April 1985. The basic rate will become 11.00% p.a.

Peterborough Building Society
Manor House, 57 Lincoln Road, Peterborough PE1 2SB
Telephone (0733) 51491

NATURE WALKS. BUSINESS RUNS.

Since Thomas Cook decided to move to Peterborough in 1973, their annual pre-tax profits have increased from £3 million to £11 million.

In addition to the business opportunities, Peterborough (only 50 minutes by train from London) has unrivalled sporting and leisure facilities; and Nene Park's 2,500 acres of river valley are among the outdoor attractions.

For your free complete guide to relocation, return the coupon, or call John Bouldin on Peterborough (0733) 68931.

To: John Bouldin, Peterborough Development Corporation, Touthill Close, City Road, Peterborough PE1 1UJ.
Please send me your free complete guide to relocation.
Name _____
Position _____
Company _____
Address _____
Tel. _____

The Peterborough Effect
IT'S BEEN WORKING FOR CENTURIES.

Rothmans International plc.

CHANGE OF REGISTERED OFFICE

From 1st April 1985, the Registered Office of the Company will be moved from Christopher Martin Road, Basildon, Essex to:

15 HILL STREET, LONDON W1X 7FB
Tel: 01-491 4366 Telex: 24764

INCREASED INTEREST RATES FROM 1st APRIL 1985

	INTEREST	NET	GROSS
HIGH OPTION TERM SHARES	10.25%	14.64%	
9th ISSUE SOVEREIGN SHARES	9.75%	13.93%	
MONEY MASTER ACCOUNT	9.55%	13.64%	
INVESTING SHARES	8.50%	12.14%	
PREFERENCE SHARES	8.25%	11.79%	
PERSONAL DEPOSITS	8.00%	11.43%	
CORPORATE DEPOSITS	7.50%	10.71%	

Rates of Interest on all other Share and Deposit Accounts including previous issues of Term Shares and High Option Term Shares, will be increased by 0.75% per annum.

S.A.T.E. accounts remain unchanged.

The gross rates shown assume income tax paid at the basic rate of 30%.

MORTGAGES

The specified rate of interest charged on existing Mortgages will be increased by 1% on 1st April 1985 or 1st May 1985 in accordance with the terms of the mortgage contract. Details of revised monthly repayments will shortly be sent to those borrowers affected.

Universal BUILDING SOCIETY

41 Pilgrim St., Newcastle upon Tyne. Tel. 0632 320973

Legal & General

Memories unfold as jockeys relive their day of Aintree glory

Thirty-two jockeys who have ridden to victory in the Grand National will gather at Aintree tomorrow for a presentation ceremony which will relive memories of the race stretching back more than 50 years.

Seagram, the Grand National sponsors, have organized the ceremony at which Princess Anne will present a replica of the winning trophy to each of the riders. Each replica will be hand-painted in the colours of the winning owner for that year.

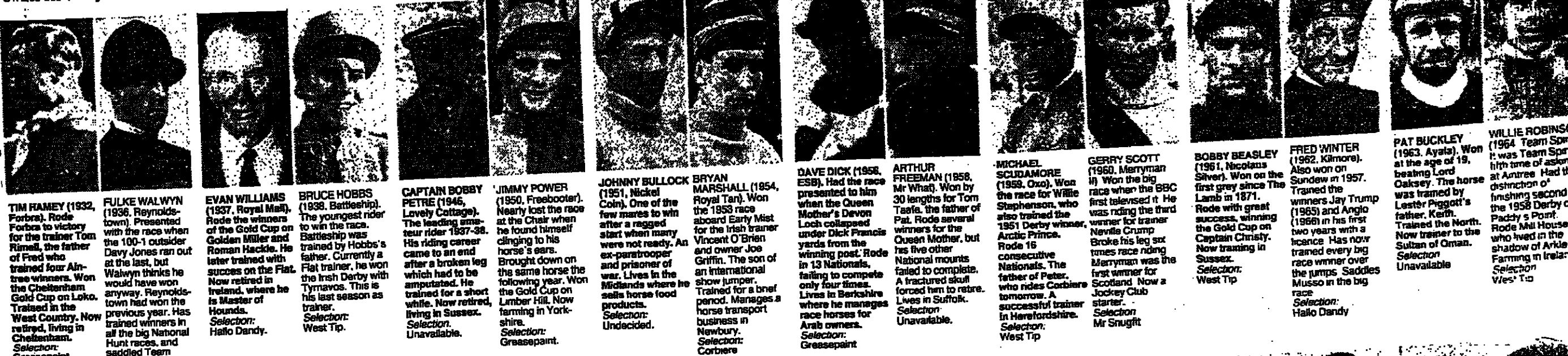
The oldest jockey present will be Tim Hamey, who rode the 1932 winner, Forbra. The jockey travelling the furthest will be John Cook, victorious on Specity in 1971 and now living in Western Australia. Pat Buckley, the 1963 winner on Ayala, is flying from Oman where he is the trainer to the Sultan of Oman.

In addition to his trophy, Brian Fletcher will receive a commemorative scroll from the Princess to mark his

achievement of having ridden three National winners, the only jockey this century to have done so. His mounts were Red Alligator in 1968, and the legendary Red Rum in 1973 and 1974.

Those jockeys now retired have in the main stayed in racing. Notable among these is John Buckingham, whose win in 1967 on the 100-1 outsider Foinavon is one of the most remarkable in the history of the race. He is now a

valet, and tomorrow will be helping John Francome prepare for what will be his last National ride. Fred Winter and Fulke Walwyn, both past winning jockeys, now rival each other as trainers (they are also neighbours in Lambourne). Winter has saddled two National winners, Jay Trump in 1965 and Anglo for following year, and Walwyn one, Team Spirit in 1964. Of tomorrow's race Walwyn said: "Corbiere should again win the race, and if he does I want a prize for tipping."



TIM HAMEY (1932, Forbra). Rode Forbra to victory for the trainer Tom Rimmel, the first of a series of four Aintree winners. Trained in the West Country. Now retired, living in Cheltenham. Selection: Grasspoint.	FULKE WALWYN (1965, Reynoldston). Presented with the 100-1 outsider Davy Jones ran out at the last, but Walwyn thinks he would have won the previous year. His trained winners in all the big National Hunt races, and he has trained winners in the 1964 National. Selection: Corbiere.	EVAN WILLIAMS (1937, Royal Mail). Rode the winners of the Gold Cup and the Gold Cup on the 100-1 outsider Roman Hackle. He later trained with success on the Flat. Now retired, living in Ireland, where he is Master of Hounds. Selection: Halo Dandy.	BRUCE HOBBS (1938, Battleship). The leading amateur rider to win the race. Battleship was trained by Hobbs's father. Currently a Flat trainer, he won the Irish Derby with Tynavos. This is his last season as a jockey. Selection: West Tip.	CAPTAIN BOBBY PETTIE (1946, Lough Cottage). The leading amateur rider to win the race. Lough Cottage was trained by Pettie's father. Currently a Flat trainer, he won the Irish Derby with Tynavos. This is his last season as a jockey. Selection: West Tip.	JIMMY POWER (1950, Freebooter). Nearly lost the race at the last, but Power's horse came to an end after a broken leg which had to be amputated. He was trained for a short while. Now retired, living in Sussex. Selection: Grasspoint.	JOHNNY BULLOCK (1951, Mickel). One of the few jockeys to win after a ragged start when many were not ready. An expert rider and a prisoner of war. Lives in the Midlands where he sells horse food products. Selection: Unavailable.	BRYAN MARSHALL (1954, Royal Tan). Won the 1953 race aboard Early Mist for the Irish trainer Vincent O'Brien and owner Joe Griffin. The son of an international show jumper. Trained for a brief period. Manages a horse transport business in Newbury. Selection: Corbiere.	DAVE DICK (1958, ESS). Had the race presented to him when the Queen Mother's Devon Loch collapsed under Dick Francis' orders. Dick was riding for the Queen Mother, but has five other National winners. A fractured skull forced him to retire. Lives in Suffolk. Selection: Grasspoint.	ARTHUR FREEMAN (1958, Mr. What). Won by 30 lengths for Tom Taffie, the father of Pat. Rode several winners for the Queen Mother, but has five other National winners. A fractured skull forced him to retire. Lives in Suffolk. Selection: Unavailable.	MICHAEL SCUDAMORE (1958, Oxo). Won the race when the Queen Mother's Devon Loch collapsed under Dick Francis' orders. Dick was riding for the Queen Mother, but has five other National winners. A fractured skull forced him to retire. Lives in Suffolk. Selection: Unavailable.	GERRY SCOTT (1960, Maryman). Won the big race when the Queen Mother's Devon Loch collapsed under Dick Francis' orders. Dick was riding for the Queen Mother, but has five other National winners. A fractured skull forced him to retire. Lives in Suffolk. Selection: Unavailable.	BOBBY BEASLEY (1961, Nicolas Silver). Won the big race when the Queen Mother's Devon Loch collapsed under Dick Francis' orders. Dick was riding for the Queen Mother, but has five other National winners. A fractured skull forced him to retire. Lives in Suffolk. Selection: Unavailable.	FRED WINTER (1962, Kilmoro). Also won on Sunday in 1957. Trained the winners Jay Trump (1965) and Anglo (1966) in his first two years with a licence. Has now trained every big race winner over the jumps. Saddles Muzzo in the big race. Selection: Halo Dandy.	PAT BUCKLEY (1963, Ayala). Won at the age of 19, training Lord Oakley. The horse was trained by Lester Paggot's father, Karl. Now trained by the North. Now trained by the North. Now trained by the North. Selection: Unavailable.	WILLIE ROBINSON (1964, Team Spirit). Won at the age of 19, training Lord Oakley. The horse was trained by Lester Paggot's father, Karl. Now trained by the North. Now trained by the North. Now trained by the North. Selection: Unavailable.
---	---	--	--	--	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--

CAR BUYERS' GUIDE

General

NEW REGISTERED FORDS AT LESS THAN COST - NOT IMPORTS

Fiesta 900	£2,295	Fiesta 1000	£2,495
Fiesta 1100	£2,695	Fiesta 1300	£2,895
Fiesta 1600	£3,295	Fiesta 1800	£3,495
Fiesta 2000	£3,895	Fiesta 2300	£4,095
Fiesta 2600	£4,495	Fiesta 2800	£4,695
Fiesta 3000	£5,095	Fiesta 3300	£5,295
Fiesta 3600	£5,695	Fiesta 3800	£5,895
Fiesta 4000	£6,295	Fiesta 4200	£6,495
Fiesta 4500	£6,895	Fiesta 4800	£7,095
Fiesta 5000	£7,495	Fiesta 5200	£7,695
Fiesta 5500	£8,095	Fiesta 5800	£8,295
Fiesta 6000	£8,695	Fiesta 6200	£8,895
Fiesta 6500	£9,295	Fiesta 6800	£9,495
Fiesta 7000	£9,895	Fiesta 7200	£10,095
Fiesta 7500	£10,495	Fiesta 7800	£10,695
Fiesta 8000	£11,095	Fiesta 8200	£11,295
Fiesta 8500	£11,695	Fiesta 8800	£11,895
Fiesta 9000	£12,295	Fiesta 9200	£12,495
Fiesta 9500	£12,895	Fiesta 9800	£13,095
Fiesta 10000	£13,495	Fiesta 10200	£13,695
Fiesta 10500	£14,095	Fiesta 10800	£14,695
Fiesta 11000	£14,695	Fiesta 11200	£15,095
Fiesta 11500	£15,295	Fiesta 11800	£15,695
Fiesta 12000	£15,895	Fiesta 12200	£16,095
Fiesta 12500	£16,495	Fiesta 12800	£16,695
Fiesta 13000	£17,095	Fiesta 13200	£17,295
Fiesta 13500	£17,695	Fiesta 13800	£17,895
Fiesta 14000	£18,295	Fiesta 14200	£18,495
Fiesta 14500	£18,895	Fiesta 14800	£19,095
Fiesta 15000	£19,495	Fiesta 15200	£19,695
Fiesta 15500	£20,095	Fiesta 15800	£20,695
Fiesta 16000	£20,695	Fiesta 16200	£21,095
Fiesta 16500	£21,295	Fiesta 16800	£21,695
Fiesta 17000	£21,895	Fiesta 17200	£22,095
Fiesta 17500	£22,495	Fiesta 17800	£22,695
Fiesta 18000	£23,095	Fiesta 18200	£23,295
Fiesta 18500	£23,695	Fiesta 18800	£23,895
Fiesta 19000	£24,295	Fiesta 19200	£24,495
Fiesta 19500	£24,895	Fiesta 19800	£25,095
Fiesta 20000	£25,495	Fiesta 20200	£25,695
Fiesta 20500	£26,095	Fiesta 20800	£26,695
Fiesta 21000	£26,695	Fiesta 21200	£27,095
Fiesta 21500	£27,295	Fiesta 21800	£27,695
Fiesta 22000	£27,895	Fiesta 22200	£28,095
Fiesta 22500	£28,495	Fiesta 22800	£28,695
Fiesta 23000	£29,095	Fiesta 23200	£29,295
Fiesta 23500	£29,695	Fiesta 23800	£29,895
Fiesta 24000	£30,295	Fiesta 24200	£30,495
Fiesta 24500	£30,895	Fiesta 24800	£31,095
Fiesta 25000	£31,495	Fiesta 25200	£31,695
Fiesta 25500	£32,095	Fiesta 25800	£32,695
Fiesta 26000	£32,695	Fiesta 26200	£33,095
Fiesta 26500	£33,295	Fiesta 26800	£33,695
Fiesta 27000	£33,895	Fiesta 27200	£34,095
Fiesta 27500	£34,495	Fiesta 27800	£34,695
Fiesta 28000	£35,095	Fiesta 28200	£35,295
Fiesta 28500	£35,695	Fiesta 28800	£35,895
Fiesta 29000	£36,295	Fiesta 29200	£36,495
Fiesta 29500	£36,895	Fiesta 29800	£37,095
Fiesta 30000	£37,495	Fiesta 30200	£37,695
Fiesta 30500	£38,095	Fiesta 30800	£38,295
Fiesta 31000	£38,695	Fiesta 31200	£38,895
Fiesta 31500	£39,295	Fiesta 31800	£39,495
Fiesta 32000	£39,895	Fiesta 32200	£40,095
Fiesta 32500	£40,495	Fiesta 32800	£40,695
Fiesta 33000	£41,095	Fiesta 33200	£41,295
Fiesta 33500	£41,695	Fiesta 33800	£41,895
Fiesta 34000	£42,295	Fiesta 34200	£42,495
Fiesta 34500	£42,895	Fiesta 34800	£43,095
Fiesta 35000	£43,495	Fiesta 35200	£43,695
Fiesta 35500	£44,095	Fiesta 35800	£44,295
Fiesta 36000	£44,695	Fiesta 36200	£44,895
Fiesta 36500	£45,295	Fiesta 36800	£45,495
Fiesta 37000	£45,895	Fiesta 37200	£46,095
Fiesta 37500	£46,495	Fiesta 37800	£46,695
Fiesta 38000	£47,095	Fiesta 38200	£47,295
Fiesta 38500	£47,695	Fiesta 38800	£47,895
Fiesta 39000	£48,295	Fiesta 39200	£48,495
Fiesta 39500	£48,895	Fiesta 39800	£49,095
Fiesta 40000	£49,495	Fiesta 40200	£49,695
Fiesta 40500	£50,095	Fiesta 40800	£50,295
Fiesta 41000	£50,695	Fiesta 41200	£50,895
Fiesta 41500	£51,295	Fiesta 41800	£51,495
Fiesta 42000	£51,895	Fiesta 42200	£52,095
Fiesta 42500	£52,495	Fiesta 42800	£52,695
Fiesta 43000	£53,095	Fiesta 43200	£53,295
Fiesta 43500	£53,695	Fiesta 43800	£53,895
Fiesta 44000	£54,295	Fiesta 44200	£54,495
Fiesta 44500	£54,895	Fiesta 44800	£55,095
Fiesta 45000	£55,495	Fiesta 45200	£55,695
Fiesta 45500	£56,095	Fiesta 45800	£56,295
Fiesta 46000	£56,695	Fiesta 46200	£56,895
Fiesta 46500	£57,295	Fiesta 46800	£57,495
Fiesta 47000	£57,895	Fiesta 47200	£58,095
Fiesta 47500	£58,495	Fiesta 47800	£58,695
Fiesta 48000	£59,095	Fiesta 48200	£59,295
Fiesta 48500	£59,695	Fiesta 48800	£59,895
Fiesta 49000	£60,295	Fiesta 49200	£60,495
Fiesta 49500	£60,895	Fiesta 49800	£61,095
Fiesta 50000	£61,495	Fiesta 50200	£61,695
Fiesta 50500	£62,095	Fiesta 50800	£62,295
Fiesta 51000	£62,695	Fiesta 51200	£62,895
Fiesta 51500	£63,295	Fiesta 51800	£63,495
Fiesta 52000	£63,895	Fiesta 52200	£64,095
Fiesta 52500	£64,495	Fiesta 52800	£64,695
Fiesta 53000	£65,095	Fiesta 53200	£65,295
Fiesta 53500	£65,695	Fiesta 53800	£65,895
Fiesta 54000	£66,295	Fiesta 54200	£66,495
Fiesta 54500	£66,895	Fiesta 54800	£67,095
Fiesta 55000	£67,495	Fiesta 55200	£67,695
Fiesta 55500	£68,095	Fiesta 55800	£68,295
Fiesta 56000	£68,695	Fiesta 56200	£68,895
Fiesta 56500	£69,295	Fiesta 56800	£69,495
Fiesta 57000	£69,895	Fiesta 57200	£70,095
Fiesta 57500	£70,495	Fiesta 57800	£70,695
Fiesta 58000	£71,095	Fiesta 58200	£71,295
Fiesta 58500	£71,695	Fiesta 58800	£71,895
Fiesta 59000	£72,295	Fiesta 59200	£72,495
Fiesta 59500	£72,895	Fiesta 59800	£73,095
Fiesta 60000	£73,495	Fiesta 60200	£73,695
Fiesta 60500	£74,095	Fiesta 60800	£74,295
Fiesta 61000	£74,695	Fiesta 61200	£74,895
Fiesta 61500	£75,295	Fiesta 61800	£75,495
Fiesta 62000	£75,895	Fiesta 62200	£76,095
Fiesta 62500	£76,495	Fiesta 62800	£76,695
Fiesta 63000	£77,095	Fiesta 63200	£77,295
Fiesta 63500	£77,695	Fiesta 63800	£77,895
Fiesta 64000	£78,295	Fiesta 64200	£78,495
Fiesta 64500	£78,895	Fiesta 64800	£79,095
Fiesta 65000	£79,495	Fiesta 65200	£79,695
Fiesta 65500	£80,095	Fiesta 65800	£80,295
Fiesta 66000	£80,695	Fiesta 66200	£80,895
Fiesta 66500	£81,295	Fiesta 66800	£81,495
Fiesta 67000	£81,895	Fiesta 67200	£82,095
Fiesta 67500	£82,495	Fiesta 67800	£82,695
Fiesta 68000	£83,095	Fiesta 68200	£83,295
Fiesta 68500	£83,695	Fiesta 68800	£83,895
Fiesta 69000	£84,295	Fiesta 69200	£84,495
Fiesta 69500	£84,895	Fiesta 69800	£85,095
Fiesta 70000	£85,495	Fiesta 70200	£85,695
Fiesta 70500	£86,095	Fiesta 70800	£86,295
Fiesta 71000	£86,695	Fiesta 71200	£86,895
Fiesta 71500	£87,295	Fiesta 71800	£87,495
Fiesta 72000	£87,895	Fiesta 72200	£88,095
Fiesta 72500	£88,495	Fiesta 72800	£88,695
Fiesta 73000	£89,095	Fiesta 73200	£89,295
Fiesta 73500	£89,695	Fiesta 73800	£89,895
Fiesta 74000	£90,295	Fiesta 74200	£90,495
Fiesta 74500	£90,895	Fiesta 74800	£91,095
Fiesta 75000	£91,495	Fiesta 75200	£91,695
Fiesta 75500	£92,095	Fiesta 75800	£92,295
Fiesta 76000	£92,695	Fiesta 76200	£92,895
Fiesta 76500	£93,295	Fiesta 76800	£93,495
Fiesta 77000	£93,895	Fiesta 77200	£94,095
Fiesta 77500	£94,495	Fiesta 77800	£94,695
Fiesta 78000	£95,095	Fiesta 78200	£95,295
Fiesta 78500	£95,695	Fiesta 78800	£95,895
Fiesta 79000	£96,295	Fiesta 79200	£96,495
Fiesta 79500	£96,895	Fiesta 79800	£97,095
Fiesta 80000	£97,495	Fiesta 80200	£97,695
Fiesta 80500	£98,095	Fiesta 80800	£98,295
Fiesta 81000	£98,695	Fiesta 81200	£98,895
Fiesta 81500	£99,295	Fiesta 81800	£99,495
Fiesta 82000	£99,895	Fiesta 82200	£100,095
Fiesta 82500	£100,495	Fiesta 82800	£100,695
Fiesta 83000	£101,095	Fiesta 83200	£101,295
Fiesta 83500	£101,695	Fiesta 83800	£101,895
Fiesta 84000	£102,295	Fiesta 84200	£102,495
Fiesta 84500	£102,895	Fiesta 84800	£103,095
Fiesta 85000	£103,495	Fiesta 85200	£103,695
Fiesta 85500	£104,095	Fiesta 85800	£104,295
Fiesta 86000	£104,695	Fiesta 86200	£104,895
Fiesta 86500	£105,295	Fiesta 86800	£105,495
Fiesta 87000	£105,895	Fiesta 87200	£106,095
Fiesta 87500	£106,495	Fiesta 87800	£106,695
Fiesta 88000	£107,095	Fiesta 88200	£107,295
Fiesta 88500	£107,695	Fiesta 88800	£107,895
Fiesta 89000	£108,295	Fiesta 89200	£108,495
Fiesta 89500	£108,895	Fiesta 89800	£109,095
Fiesta 90000	£109,495	Fiesta 90200	£109,695
Fiesta 90500	£110,095	Fiesta 90800	£110,295
Fiesta 91000	£110,695	Fiesta 91200	£110,895
Fiesta 91500	£111,295	Fiesta 91800	£111,495
Fiesta 92000	£111,895	Fiesta 92200	£112,095
Fiesta 92500	£112,495	Fiesta 92800	£112,695
Fiesta 93000	£113,095	Fiesta 93200	£113,295
Fiesta 93500	£113,695	Fiesta 93800	£113,895
Fiesta 94000	£114,295	Fiesta 94200	£114,495
Fiesta 94500	£114,895	Fiesta 94800	£115,095
Fiesta 95000	£115,495	Fiesta 95200	£115,695
Fiesta 95500	£116,095	Fiesta 95800	£116,295
Fiesta 96000	£116,695	Fiesta 96200	£116,895
Fiesta 96500	£117,295	Fiesta 96800	£117,495
Fiesta 97000	£117,895	Fiesta 97200	£118,095
Fiesta 97500	£118,495	Fiesta 97800	£118,695
Fiesta 98000	£119,095	Fiesta 98200	£119,295
Fiesta 98500	£119,695	Fiesta 98800	£119,895
Fiesta 99000	£120		

800 jobs may be lost at steel plant

Steel Corporation...
The plant...
The plant...
The plant...

Steel Corporation...
The plant...
The plant...
The plant...

Steel Corporation...
The plant...
The plant...
The plant...

Steel Corporation...
The plant...
The plant...
The plant...

Steel Corporation...
The plant...
The plant...
The plant...

Steel Corporation...
The plant...
The plant...
The plant...

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

- 6.00 **Celestial AM**
- 6.50 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Nick Ross. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25, 8.55 and 9.15; regional news, weather and travel at 6.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 7.20, 7.45 and 8.20; pop video news at 7.32; Lynn Faulds Wood's consumer report at 8.15; Glen Worsnap's diary at 8.37. Plus the weekend's events previewed by Steve Blackwell, Glynn Christian's weekend shopping bargains and phone-in gardening advice.
- 9.20 **Celestial** 10.30 **Play School**, presented by Chris Aschcroft (10.50 **Celestial**).
- 12.30 **News** at 12.30 with Michael Cook and Chris Lowe. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles' 12.57 Regional News (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.
- 1.00 **Pebble Mill at One** includes the story of how pets grow in popularity and advice on how to look after them plus a recipe for Easter eggs. The guests include newspaper columnist Luv Ulfman, 1.45 **Chock-a-Block**, 1.55 **Saw Programme** for the very young.
- 2.00 **Celestial**.
- 2.20 **Racing from Antree**. Julian Wilson introduces coverage of the Sporting Life Weekend Handicap Chase (2.35) and the Derby County transfer (2.45) and the Derby County transfer (2.45) and the Derby County transfer (2.45).
- 3.50 **Play School**, presented by Ian Lauchlan (4.10 **The All New Popeye Show**) (4.20).
- 4.20 **Antony and Cleopatra** with Pauline Collins and John Wood. The play is a production of the Royal Shakespeare Company.
- 5.00 **The Secret Garden**. The final episode of the dramatization of Frances Hodgson Burnett's novel (1.00 **Celestial**).
- 5.30 **Friday People**. Among this evening's guests are dress designer, Bruce Oldfield and former stars of Coronation Street and Crossroads who talk about their life after soap operas.
- 6.00 **News** with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. Weather.
- 6.35 **London Plus**.
- 7.00 **Wogan**. The guests include Joan Rivers. David Attenborough and legendary poet, Aleksandr Pushkin. Two more songs for Europe hopefuls sung by Alvin Stardust and James Oliver.
- 7.40 **Odd One Out**. Sex contestants have to discover which word is out of place.
- 8.10 **Starkey and Hinch**. The two policemen are young men when they investigate fatal "accidents" involving a group of actors (1).
- 9.00 **News** with Julia Somerville. Weather.
- 9.25 **Late Starter**. Part three of the drama serial about a retired don who discovers he is penniless after his wife leaves home having gambled away their savings. Tonight he takes a job as an assistant in a video shop.
- 10.15 **The Visit**. The Boy David (1985) is a documentary of the series and young David is now aged ten, living with Ian Jackson and his wife in Rochester, Minnesota. (See Choice).
- 11.05 **Final Day**. The Earth Stood Still (1985) is a documentary of the series and young David is now aged ten, living with Ian Jackson and his wife in Rochester, Minnesota. (See Choice).
- 12.35 **Weather**.

BBC 2

- 6.15 **Good Morning Britain**, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News from Gordon Homecoming at 6.15, 6.45, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 9.22; sport at 6.30 and 7.37; consumer report at 6.50 and 9.15; 9.03: Popeye cartoon at 7.23; pop video at 7.57; Glen Worsnap's postbag at 8.15; Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.40. The guests include Shirley Corbin and Christopher Lee.
- 9.25 **Thames news headlines** 9.30 **For Schools**. Butterflies and moths. (1.00 **Celestial**).
- 10.00 **News** at 10.00 with Michael Cook and Chris Lowe. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles' 10.57 Regional News (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.
- 1.00 **Pebble Mill at One** includes the story of how pets grow in popularity and advice on how to look after them plus a recipe for Easter eggs. The guests include newspaper columnist Luv Ulfman, 1.45 **Chock-a-Block**, 1.55 **Saw Programme** for the very young.
- 2.00 **Celestial**.
- 2.20 **Racing from Antree**. Julian Wilson introduces coverage of the Sporting Life Weekend Handicap Chase (2.35) and the Derby County transfer (2.45) and the Derby County transfer (2.45).
- 3.50 **Play School**, presented by Ian Lauchlan (4.10 **The All New Popeye Show**) (4.20).
- 4.20 **Antony and Cleopatra** with Pauline Collins and John Wood. The play is a production of the Royal Shakespeare Company.
- 5.00 **The Secret Garden**. The final episode of the dramatization of Frances Hodgson Burnett's novel (1.00 **Celestial**).
- 5.30 **Friday People**. Among this evening's guests are dress designer, Bruce Oldfield and former stars of Coronation Street and Crossroads who talk about their life after soap operas.
- 6.00 **News** with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. Weather.
- 6.35 **London Plus**.
- 7.00 **Wogan**. The guests include Joan Rivers. David Attenborough and legendary poet, Aleksandr Pushkin. Two more songs for Europe hopefuls sung by Alvin Stardust and James Oliver.
- 7.40 **Odd One Out**. Sex contestants have to discover which word is out of place.
- 8.10 **Starkey and Hinch**. The two policemen are young men when they investigate fatal "accidents" involving a group of actors (1).
- 9.00 **News** with Julia Somerville. Weather.
- 9.25 **Late Starter**. Part three of the drama serial about a retired don who discovers he is penniless after his wife leaves home having gambled away their savings. Tonight he takes a job as an assistant in a video shop.
- 10.15 **The Visit**. The Boy David (1985) is a documentary of the series and young David is now aged ten, living with Ian Jackson and his wife in Rochester, Minnesota. (See Choice).
- 11.05 **Final Day**. The Earth Stood Still (1985) is a documentary of the series and young David is now aged ten, living with Ian Jackson and his wife in Rochester, Minnesota. (See Choice).
- 12.35 **Weather**.

ITV/LONDON

- 6.15 **Good Morning Britain**, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News from Gordon Homecoming at 6.15, 6.45, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 9.22; sport at 6.30 and 7.37; consumer report at 6.50 and 9.15; 9.03: Popeye cartoon at 7.23; pop video at 7.57; Glen Worsnap's postbag at 8.15; Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.40. The guests include Shirley Corbin and Christopher Lee.
- 9.25 **Thames news headlines** 9.30 **For Schools**. Butterflies and moths. (1.00 **Celestial**).
- 10.00 **News** at 10.00 with Michael Cook and Chris Lowe. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles' 10.57 Regional News (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.
- 1.00 **Pebble Mill at One** includes the story of how pets grow in popularity and advice on how to look after them plus a recipe for Easter eggs. The guests include newspaper columnist Luv Ulfman, 1.45 **Chock-a-Block**, 1.55 **Saw Programme** for the very young.
- 2.00 **Celestial**.
- 2.20 **Racing from Antree**. Julian Wilson introduces coverage of the Sporting Life Weekend Handicap Chase (2.35) and the Derby County transfer (2.45) and the Derby County transfer (2.45).
- 3.50 **Play School**, presented by Ian Lauchlan (4.10 **The All New Popeye Show**) (4.20).
- 4.20 **Antony and Cleopatra** with Pauline Collins and John Wood. The play is a production of the Royal Shakespeare Company.
- 5.00 **The Secret Garden**. The final episode of the dramatization of Frances Hodgson Burnett's novel (1.00 **Celestial**).
- 5.30 **Friday People**. Among this evening's guests are dress designer, Bruce Oldfield and former stars of Coronation Street and Crossroads who talk about their life after soap operas.
- 6.00 **News** with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. Weather.
- 6.35 **London Plus**.
- 7.00 **Wogan**. The guests include Joan Rivers. David Attenborough and legendary poet, Aleksandr Pushkin. Two more songs for Europe hopefuls sung by Alvin Stardust and James Oliver.
- 7.40 **Odd One Out**. Sex contestants have to discover which word is out of place.
- 8.10 **Starkey and Hinch**. The two policemen are young men when they investigate fatal "accidents" involving a group of actors (1).
- 9.00 **News** with Julia Somerville. Weather.
- 9.25 **Late Starter**. Part three of the drama serial about a retired don who discovers he is penniless after his wife leaves home having gambled away their savings. Tonight he takes a job as an assistant in a video shop.
- 10.15 **The Visit**. The Boy David (1985) is a documentary of the series and young David is now aged ten, living with Ian Jackson and his wife in Rochester, Minnesota. (See Choice).
- 11.05 **Final Day**. The Earth Stood Still (1985) is a documentary of the series and young David is now aged ten, living with Ian Jackson and his wife in Rochester, Minnesota. (See Choice).
- 12.35 **Weather**.

CHANNEL 4

- 6.30 **Open University: Introduction to Economics**. 6.55 **Stressed Materials**. Made With Flaw. 7.20 **Weekend Outlook**. Ends at 7.25.9.00 **Celestial**.
- 9.30 **Daytime on Two**. Science - macromolecules. 9.52 **Part 1 of Far Ground**. 10.15 Maths: volume and capacity. 10.38 **Sheelagh Gilbey** with news of new year's electronic narrative writing. 11.22 **Multi-national motor manufacturer's threat to Austin Rover**.
- 11.44 **Will working abroad affect a marriage?** 12.05 **Making the best use of microcomputers**. 12.30 **Celestial**. 1.38 **The Flora and fauna of a wood in Scotland**. 2.00 **The arguments for and against professional boxing**. 2.30 **A school play**.
- 2.55 **Celestial**.
- 3.25 **Racing from Antree** (continued from BBC1). The REA Bot Foxhunting Chase (3.45) and the Malden Trench Final Novices Hurdle (4.20).
- 4.35 **Celestial**.
- 4.40 **Monk**. Adventure serial about a group of pilgrims attempting a peaceful rest in a Buddhist kingdom. Their hopes are shattered when one of their number is accused of being a vampire (1).
- 5.15 **Blockbusters**.
- 5.45 **News**. 6.00 **The 6 O'Clock Show** with Michael Aspel.
- 7.00 **The Practice**. More dramas from the modern medical centre in the north of England (Oracle).
- 7.30 **Family Fortunes**. Game show presented by Max Bygraves.
- 8.00 **Hawaii Five-O**. Steve McGarrett continues his fight against crime in an episode entitled *Full Fatum Five*. Starring Jack Lord and James MacArthur (1).
- 9.00 **The Gentle Touch**. Det Insp Maggie Forbes has her work cut out to protect from the media the widow of a minor civil servant who was found dead in rather exotic circumstances (1) (Oracle).
- 10.00 **News** at Ten and weather followed by London news headlines.
- 10.30 **City of Fear** - A London Programme Special. John Taylor presents a programme that is really concerned with the fear of crime rather than crime itself. Mr Taylor talks to Londoners, some of whom are victims of crime, and builds up a picture of the capital as a place where community life is threatened by excessive concern about crime.
- 11.30 **South of Watford**, presented by Ben Elton. Tonight, Mr Elton goes in search of London's floating population, a burgeoning species, who are attracted to the Thames and the capital's canals.
- 12.00 **Indoor Bowls**. Croft Original British Open. The semi-finals.
- 12.45 **Freeze Frame**. Phil Collins talks about his music at London's Town House, recording studios.
- 1.10 **Night Thoughts**.

BBC 2

- 6.30 **Open University: Introduction to Economics**. 6.55 **Stressed Materials**. Made With Flaw. 7.20 **Weekend Outlook**. Ends at 7.25.9.00 **Celestial**.
- 9.30 **Daytime on Two**. Science - macromolecules. 9.52 **Part 1 of Far Ground**. 10.15 Maths: volume and capacity. 10.38 **Sheelagh Gilbey** with news of new year's electronic narrative writing. 11.22 **Multi-national motor manufacturer's threat to Austin Rover**.
- 11.44 **Will working abroad affect a marriage?** 12.05 **Making the best use of microcomputers**. 12.30 **Celestial**. 1.38 **The Flora and fauna of a wood in Scotland**. 2.00 **The arguments for and against professional boxing**. 2.30 **A school play**.
- 2.55 **Celestial**.
- 3.25 **Racing from Antree** (continued from BBC1). The REA Bot Foxhunting Chase (3.45) and the Malden Trench Final Novices Hurdle (4.20).
- 4.35 **Celestial**.
- 4.40 **Monk**. Adventure serial about a group of pilgrims attempting a peaceful rest in a Buddhist kingdom. Their hopes are shattered when one of their number is accused of being a vampire (1).
- 5.15 **Blockbusters**.
- 5.45 **News**. 6.00 **The 6 O'Clock Show** with Michael Aspel.
- 7.00 **The Practice**. More dramas from the modern medical centre in the north of England (Oracle).
- 7.30 **Family Fortunes**. Game show presented by Max Bygraves.
- 8.00 **Hawaii Five-O**. Steve McGarrett continues his fight against crime in an episode entitled *Full Fatum Five*. Starring Jack Lord and James MacArthur (1).
- 9.00 **The Gentle Touch**. Det Insp Maggie Forbes has her work cut out to protect from the media the widow of a minor civil servant who was found dead in rather exotic circumstances (1) (Oracle).
- 10.00 **News** at Ten and weather followed by London news headlines.
- 10.30 **City of Fear** - A London Programme Special. John Taylor presents a programme that is really concerned with the fear of crime rather than crime itself. Mr Taylor talks to Londoners, some of whom are victims of crime, and builds up a picture of the capital as a place where community life is threatened by excessive concern about crime.
- 11.30 **South of Watford**, presented by Ben Elton. Tonight, Mr Elton goes in search of London's floating population, a burgeoning species, who are attracted to the Thames and the capital's canals.
- 12.00 **Indoor Bowls**. Croft Original British Open. The semi-finals.
- 12.45 **Freeze Frame**. Phil Collins talks about his music at London's Town House, recording studios.
- 1.10 **Night Thoughts**.

CHOICE

- Eight thousand viewers, it is said, demanded that BBC TV should not let the reality of the disfigured David Lopez and his Desmond Wilcox's two documentaries *The Boy David* and *Marjorie's Quest*, given a second airing last night, and the night before. The pressure seemed superfluous. There was never any possibility that this unprecedented human document could be left suspended in mid-air. Mr Wilcox and his director Alex McCall were duty bound to tell us (a) whether the disfigurement could be left suspended in mid-air, and (b) whether the family's efforts to adopt the boy could be left suspended in mid-air. In the face of apparently insuperable odds, ended in success or failure. Tonight's film *THE ADOPTION*, has not been seen before. It is in the nature of yet another interim report. Inevitably so, because David's teenage years still lie ahead of him, with all the new social traumas they could bring. I don't think I am giving too much away when I say that Ian Jackson, Scott surgeon and David's prospective father, suffers a major setback in his efforts to build up the lad's life. But, for many viewers, I suspect the real drama tonight is the race against time, at the start of tonight's film, David is still an illegal alien in the US, liable to be deported at any time, and the Peruvian authorities are about to introduce laws that will rule out child adoptions. You will learn tonight whether David Lopez becomes David Jackson, in the process, you will be most impressed at the way the *Boy David* and *Marjorie's Quest* are the same spiritually uplifting way it began.
- THE TOWER OF LONDON, this week's *Just Another Day* documentary (BBC 2, 9.00pm) must be the only film about the historic place not to crack a giggly schoolboy joke about the Bloody Tower. It must be unique in other ways, too. Where else could we learn about national characteristics as revealed in the Tower's conveniences? Why were we not told earlier about the Tower's disfigurement of the pampersed ravens, or why the global tide of Hongkong "rubber" is not permitted to deposit any jetson on this sacrosanct northern bank of the Thames?

Peter Davalle

- 7.00 **News**.
- 7.05 **The Archers**.
- 7.20 **Pick of the week**. TV and radio extracts. With Margaret Howard.
- 8.20 **Law in Action** presented by Joshua Wainwright.
- 8.45 **Any Questions?** from Esher, Surrey. With Denis Hestley, Andrew Neil, Kenneth Baker, Katherine Whitson and John Timpon.
- 9.30 **Letter from America** by Alistair Cooke.
- 9.45 **Kaleidoscope** includes the Cahiers du Cinema season at the National Film Theatre.
- 10.15 **A Book at Bedtime**. The Rich Mrs Robinson by Pauline Beachey (10). Reader: Christine Jones.
- 10.30 **The World Tonight**.
- 10.40 **Today in Parliament**.
- 11.15 **The Financial Mail** review.
- 12.00 **News**. Weather. 12.30 **Shipping**. (F) available in England and Scotland.
- 12.30 **1.10pm School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00 **For Schools**. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. 5.55pm **PM (continued)**. 11.00-12.00 **Study on 4**. 11.00 **Locally Speaking**. 11.30 **No Handicap**. 12.30-1.00 **School Night**. News. 5.55-6.00 **Weather**. Travel. 11.00-12.00 **For Schools**. 1.30 **Introducing Geography**. 1.55 **See for Yourself**. 1.55-2.00

He has met the head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with whom British and Irish authorities have cooperated to stop the flow of weapons, money and people.



On May 14 they give the first-ever performance of Nick Fisher's *A Bloody English Garden*, about a relationship between an old woman and a group of skinheads. It will be their second world premiere in three months. *Will we ever be able to stage new works by unknown writers again?*

Today the answers will be given at a press conference in London as the Arts Council announces its subsidies for regional theatres. The Bristol Old Vic Company, one of the country's half-dozen top repertory theatres, was waiting with trepidation. Rodney West, the general manager, was pretty sure their £443,000 grant would

If it does not the company will probably have to close down the Bristol New Vic, their small, lively studio theatre, for much of the year. Mr West says. Staff will have to be laid off, the chance of experimenting with new or lesser-known

"The cancer of the impending cuts means a loss of freedom, freedom to take risks", he says. It is this that makes a theatre great, and British directors used to lead the world. Now they are being overtaken by well-subsidized Continental directors.

At the meeting Mrs Thatcher was given examples by the MPs of new valuations in Scotland with consequent rate increases of up to 40 per cent.

David Watts

deux	1	9	48	Jordan	1	23	73	Paris	c	5	41	Tues	r	12	54
ois	1	4	38	John	3	33	81	Peking	c	9	48	Vatania	r	15	58
apest	7	7	45	Kirach	3	20	68	Perth	s	35	95	Vancouver	c	7	45
in Aires	8	28	78	Las Palmas	5	14	57	Prague	f	3	37	Venice	r	11	52
o	5	25	77	Lisbon	3	11	52	Reykjavik	s	-3	18	Warsaw	c	5	47
ne To	3	32	80	Ljubljana	3	15	59	Rhodes	s	18	64	Washington	c	4	39
	1	16	61	Lyon	3	3	57	Rosch	c	30	88		c	10	68